

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## WORLD SERVICE GOAL ASSIGNED TO EDUCATORS

Plea for Law Enforcement  
Appraised at Session on  
Independence Day

## PROGRESS REPORTED IN LATIN AMERICA

School Superintendent Should  
Govern Administration,  
Report Declares

By MARJORIE SHULER  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—While several thousand school men and women

applauded, Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator from Ohio, told the convention of the National Education Association here that "law enforcement in the interest of order must be observed, and on no basis should there be a winking at the violation of law no matter what it is."

The declaration on behalf of law enforcement came at the conclusion of an Independence Day speech in which Mr. Fess had commented on the great material prosperity of the citizens of the United States. He pointed to dangers to popular government inherent in European dictatorship and asserted that it is the purpose of this government to help to "stabilize the governments on our borders to enable them to prevent disorders and especially to protect American life and property."

He praised the United States for leading in the reduction of armament, but declared it must go lower. He supported the proposals for a multilateral treaty to end wars, and announced that "it is America and America alone which must determine who shall or shall not come to this country as immigrants." John H. Tiger, United States Commissioner of Education, presided at the session and Mr. Fess was introduced by Walter H. Newton, Representative from Minnesota.

**Service to Mankind**  
Education's responsibility toward the world was emphasized again by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the World Federation of Education Associations, who said:

"We no longer locate a man by his postoffice address but by his reach and grasp, his knowledge and comprehension of affairs. Every citizen should be firmly rooted in the faith of his people, support love of his country, and then join himself in service to all men. Since knowledge is the basis of understanding, education as a supporting influence is greatly needed."

"Federated education is a co-operative enterprise for the production of this new viewpoint, but it is not an organization for propaganda. Propaganda never should find a place in education, for propaganda is one-sided and means to produce a result. We should give the children the facts as we have them and not seek to fasten too many of our own dogmas and creeds upon them, else there will be no progress."

**Laboratory of Citizenship**  
Education's responsibility was discussed by Mrs. S. M. N. Harris, president of the National Conference of Parents and Teachers, who said that he home is the laboratory in preparing children for citizenship. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Good Will, who presided at the session, said that the laboratory of citizenship is the home of the child.

Uel W. Lamkin of Missouri is unopposed for the office of president, and Henry L. Smith of Indiana is unopposed for re-election at present. The nominees for vice-president, which 11 are to be chosen, are: George A. Allen Jr., Kansas; Catherine Brennan, Connecticut; Ira T. Chapman, New Jersey; James P. Coates, South Carolina; J. J. Early, Wyoming; Charles E. Fox, Pennsylvania; Anne G. Fraser, California; Edith L. Grosvenor, District of Columbia; Florence M. Hale, Maine; A. B. Hill, Arkansas; M. H. Madden, Arizona; Elizabeth McCormick, Wisconsin; O. B. Turner, Louisiana; C. K. Reiff, Oklahoma; and Caroline S. Woodruff, Vermont.

**Retirement Laws Improved**  
Revised retirement legislation is improving the type of teachers in the profession, said Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle of Lincoln, Neb., in making the report for the committee on teachers' retirement allowances at present. 22 states and the District of Columbia have state-wide laws, with 11 other states having laws which apply to cities only, said Miss Pyrtle. Campaigns are under way in the other states to obtain similar legislation.

**The Pan-American child congresses** are helping to attain uniformity of aims and methods in dealing with children, but the subject matter in the curricula of the various

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## Dog Applies for Own License—and Gets It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Patchogue, N. Y.

APPLICATION by a dog to have his license renewed was received at the Brookhaven Town Hall, and "Gyp," a collie, owned by Charles Driscoll, received it. "Gyp" took his place in a long line of dog owners. In his mouth was an envelope containing a message to Walter I. Jones, town clerk, from his master. It included a properly filled out notice for a renewal of "Gyp's" license and a check for the required fee.

"Gyp" waited while Mr. Jones made out the new license and placed it along with a metal tag in an envelope which "Gyp" took in his mouth. He wagged "Thank you," and started obediently for home.

## Safety Council Drafting Code for Highways

Nation-Wide Program for  
Regulation of Traffic  
Will Be Formulated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A nation-wide program for improving traffic conditions is being formulated by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety meeting here. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is chairman of the conference.

Representatives of 10 national organizations which have supported the work of the conference since its establishment four years ago are meeting with the members of the committee which have been working out a model system of traffic regulations. The conference will consider steps to be taken to make the results of the committee's work applicable throughout the country.

Among the questions taken up by the conference at its first session were the extent to which the designation of thoroughfares, the prohibition of parking restrictions should be incorporated in the ordinance, operation of right-of-way rules at intersections, the control of pedestrian traffic, and the meaning of various colored lights in the traffic signal systems.

**Movement Making Progress**

The uniform state motor vehicle code, drafted in collaboration with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and approved by the American Bar Association, has already been adopted in substantial part by 10 states, the model municipal traffic ordinance has been submitted to police departments, traffic engineers and interested organizations, and is being put in final form at the meetings here.

The uniform vehicle code and the model municipal traffic ordinance have been drafted with a view to making available a uniform basis of traffic regulation and control adaptable to all sections and to all cities and towns, "according to A. B. Barber, director of the conference.

**Radical Changes Demanded**

"The work has been carried on with the support of 10 national associations and the co-operation of interested organizations in all parts of the country," he said. "They represent the best judgment, from the broadest possible viewpoint, of those who are dealing in one way or another with this nation-wide question."

"We find a long list of human and material wastes, realignment of business conditions and the necessity for radical readjustment which demand unceasing attention. Only by concentrated effort and systematic, organized control can this stupendous task be met."

The 10 organizations represented at the conference are: American Automobile Association, American Electric Railway Association, American Mutual Alliance, American Railway Association, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, National Association of Taxicab Owners, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, National Research Council, National Safety Council.

**Head of Mothers' Club**  
Mrs. Tusch was president and founder of the Mothers' Club of the university. One day she met a cadet who seemed to be unusually lonely and invited him to dinner. He asked to bring a friend. Others followed and it was not long before her home became social headquarters for the student aviators. Mrs. Tusch became known as "Mother Tusch."

She mended their clothes, gave them magazines, obtained their home town newspapers, provided programs and dances—in short, did everything to lighten their lot.

One day a cadet asked permission to write his name on the wall; others followed. The house was named "The Hangar" and a large propeller was suspended in front. Many of the aviators who were without homes hung their service flags in the window.

## Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

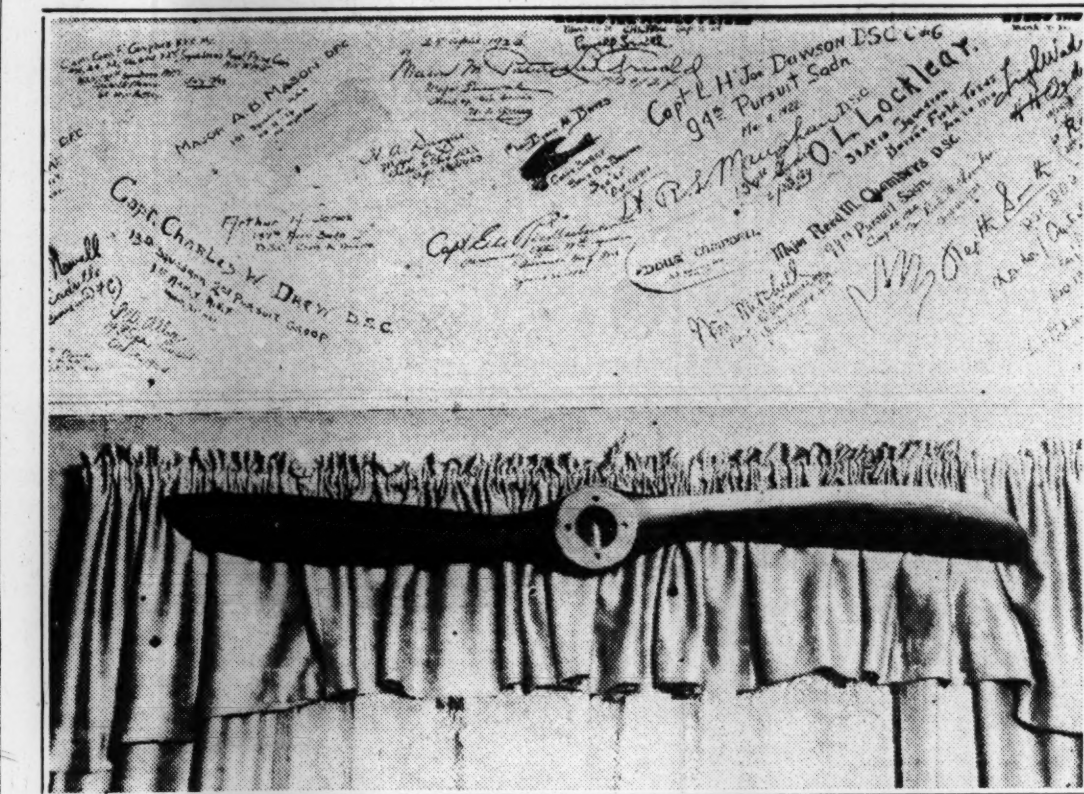
## Crime in Oregon

Corvallis, Ore.

A reduction of the total crimes per 1000 population in these three periods shows a drop from 15.45 in 1903 to 4.24 in 1915 and 4.02 in 1927. While the illicit sale of liquor resulted in 2.06 convictions per 1000 in 1903, it was but .59 in 1927.

Arrests for drunkenness in 1903 were 5.45 per 1000 as compared with 79 in 1915 and 71 in 1927. Crimes against the person showed the most consistent drop, being 3.73 in 1903, 79 in 1915 and 27 in 1927. Miss Spencer points out that there should be little difference between the percentage of 1915 when the county was under local option and 1927 when national prohibition was in effect—the only allowance for difference being in the rigor with which the laws were enforced.

## A Roster of Aviation's Great



Names of World-Famous Pioneers of the Air as They Appear on a Wall of the Home of Mrs. C. A. Tusch in Berkeley, Calif.

## Fliers of World Find "Hangar" in Quiet Home of "Mother Tusch"

Generals and Aces Are Proud to Honor California  
Woman Who Established Haven for Student Fliers  
—Cottage Is "Museum of Aviation"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERKELEY, Calif.—In a little cottage on a side street in this city, scarcely half a block from the University of California, there lives a woman who is honored by aviators from the world over. She is known to them as "Mother Tusch" and her house is called "The Hangar."

Pioneers of the air whose names will go down with the history of aviation call there to pay their respects. On the walls of two of her rooms are the autographs of hundreds of fliers.

**Famous Names**  
Among the men who have considered it a privilege to write their names there are Maj.-Gen. Mason Patrick, chief of the air service; Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, Lieut. A. L. Maughan, "dawn-to-dusk" transcontinental flier; Maj. H. P. Dargue, leader of the South American good will flight; Ernest Smith, first civilian to fly to Hawaii; and such aces as Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Lieut. Ray Little and Maj. Livingston Irving.

"The round-the-world fliers of 1924, led by Capt. Lowell Smith, stopped long enough in Berkeley to visit 'The Hangar' and meet 'Mother Tusch.' Several hundred pictures of aviators, trophies, propellers, insignia, and miniature planes, sent to the house from every quarter of the globe, fill the two rooms. 'The Hangar' has been called by Prof. H. E. Bolton of the history department of the university, 'one of the greatest aviation museums in existence.'"

The story of how Mrs. C. A. Tusch became the friend of thousands of aviators goes back to 1917 when an army school of aeronautics was established at the university. Most of the young men were strangers in Berkeley and many of them were lonesome.

**Head of Mothers' Club**  
Mrs. Tusch was president and founder of the Mothers' Club of the university. One day she met a cadet who seemed to be unusually lonely and invited him to dinner. He asked to bring a friend. Others followed and it was not long before her home became social headquarters for the student aviators. Mrs. Tusch became known as "Mother Tusch."

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Argentinians, who are taking the deepest interest in the flight, think the fliers may be heard from farther south than Pernambuco. Crowds gathered in the streets, watching the bulletin boards. One of the latest reports current was that the Olinda station had heard radio signals from Captain Ferrarin, and it was thought that the plane had been sighted off Fernando de Noronha, which lies about 125 miles from the eastern extremity of Brazil.

## DOG RACING BARRED BY MISSOURI COURT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Dog racing is permanently barred from Missouri through unanimous decision of the State Supreme Court. The court denied a rehearing on interposed proceedings that had been instituted by the General of Missouri, against a dog-racing club of St. Louis County.

Previously the Supreme Court had declared the charter of the club forfeited on the ground that the club had engaged in gambling and pool selling. The latest move of the court found but single dog-racing establishment in Missouri, at North Kansas City. Against this, Stratton Shartel, present Attorney-General of Missouri, has brought injunction proceedings, which now will be fortified by the court's decision.

## CABINET POLICY GIVEN APPROVAL BY REICHSTAG

New Chancellor's Statement  
Indicates Government Prepared for Stay in Office

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The German Government's program submitted to the Reichstag by Hermann Müller, the new Chancellor, was well received by the House and went at length into detail, indicating that the Cabinet by no means regards itself as temporary, but that it intends to stay a considerable time in office. The Communists tried repeatedly to shout Herr Müller down but his clear, sharp voice penetrated their shouts, and several times he answered back which very few chancellors before him have dared to do.

The Government, he said, would do everything to help materialize Frank B. Kellogg's "sweeping" anti-war pact proposal, and he believed that the development of the reparations question had progressed sufficiently to make discussion of the final settlement of the question soon possible, which however must not clash with Germany's economic and lower standard of living. The Reich regards the League of Nations as one of the strongest forces in the world and it was willing to co-operate in all questions, but Herr Müller emphasized the necessity of the early evacuation of the Rhineland in order to stabilize peace. The Government would strengthen the Republic and democracy, further social progress, request the federal government to cancel all capital sentences, adding that it would ratify the Washington eight-hour agreement.

## "Average" Motorcar Costs a Dollar a Day

Motorists' Body Estimates Depreciation at \$136 Yearly,  
\$229 for Operation

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—All Italy has been following with greatest interest the transatlantic flight begun Tuesday evening from the aviation camp at Montecelio, near Rome, by Commander Arturo Ferrarin and Major Carlo del Prete. The airmen proposed to establish the world's distance record by flying direct to South America, a distance of over 6500 kilometers. The world's distance record is now held by Clarence Chamberlin, who flew from the United States to Germany a year ago, the distance covered being 6294 kilometers.

The machine used in the new Atlantic flight is the same as was used by Ferrarin and Del Prete about a month ago, when they set the world's duration record for a flight within a prescribed circuit. The airplane is said to be capable of remaining in the air for about 65 hours. The machine is fitted with a radio set, which transmitted frequent messages during the progress of the flight.

**BUENOS AIRES (AP)—**Heavy rain and thick weather are reported from Pernambuco, and it is possible that the Italian airmen, Captain Ferrarin and Major Del Prete, flying from Rome and now due at some point in Brazil, have passed along the coast unseen.

The operation and maintenance of his car cost each motorist \$229, while the depreciation was figured at \$136. The depreciation was based on the seven-year life expectancy of a passenger automobile and the average retail price of \$553 for the year.

Fuel and lubricants represented 44 per cent of the operation bill, or \$101. The mechanics charged \$47 for their time, while replacement parts totaled \$41 and the tire bill was \$40.

**The  
Oldest American  
Publishing  
House**

Founded in the early days of the Republic, it is today doing business as one of the largest book publishers in the world. Over a century of its history proves that printing of a moral and religious nature can be made to pay. The illustrated story will appear as a magazine feature

Tomorrow

## WOMEN RALLIED TO SUPPORT OF KELLOGG TREATY

They Can Do More Than Men  
to Abolish War, Is Chautauqua "Battle Cry"

## CLUB LEADERS URGE INDIVIDUAL ACTION

Peace Platform Adopted Denies Right of Nations to Make War on Own Right

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—Declaring that the women of the United States have ever been at war with time they choose, Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis., offered support of the proposed Kellogg multilateral treaties as the most immediate and forward step that can be taken in the interest of world peace. Mrs. Hooper is chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Women think in terms of human life and men think in terms of business," she said. "No welfare legislation has ever been put upon the statute books by men."

Mrs. Hooper asserted that her personal experience was that men, lobbying for remedial measures, are usually doing it for strictly personal reasons.

In speaking of the results achieved by the Kellogg treaties, she said, "The United States has learned two bitter lessons. The first is that no matter who wins, everyone loses. The other is that war never settles anything."

"The question of peace," she continued, "is simply the question of a larger housekeeping. We have been thinking out our problems for our homes, our states and our Nation. Why not widen our vision and think them out for the whole world?"

## Nothing Women Cannot Do

"There is nothing on the face of the earth that women cannot do if it is right, and they want it bad enough. The nine co-operating societies which are studying war offer a united program to every woman in the country which, in its essentials, demands the adoption of the Kellogg treaties without amendment or reservation. They will not end war at a stroke, but they do mark a long step forward."

Mrs. Hooper stressed the importance of every woman making herself heard individually, declaring that "it never pays to take chances with a legislature or a congress."

Mrs. John Sippel of Baltimore, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared that the organization of which she is president can and will make its contribution to world fellowship by getting a proper evaluation of the importance and giving scope to the influence of the home and community makers of the world.

"Whatever differences of opinion there may be in regard to legislation and education, there is a unanimous desire for peace among all elements of women," she said. "In the brief month that I have been president of the General Federation I have received convincing and inspiring evidence that thousands of women in all ranks and file of our organization have a thought-out desire to see the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## New Police Commissioner



Underwood

The British Government is Coming in for Considerable Criticism on the Appointment of the Late Governor-General of Canada, as Successor to Sir William Horwood as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and Head of Scotland Yard.

## Radio Forces Lining Up for Test of Rights

Final Decision on Federal  
Control Expected From  
174 Revocation Cases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The test case that will finally decide the validity of the radio law, the authority of the Federal Commission and the power of Congress over the ether is about to be brought to the courts. The commission is lining up its legal counsel, in preparation for a decisive contest which may go to the Supreme Court.

On July 3, representatives of 174 radio stations came before the commission to argue against its decision to end their operation. Most of the stations are small, but some represent considerable investments. However, more is at stake than the stations themselves, for in the legal cases growing out of the hearings will come the precedent that will rule the commission's power in the future, and probably determine the line of radio broadcasting development.

## Legal Forces Marshaled

The Government's case will be in the hands of Louis G. Caldwell of Chicago. Mr. Caldwell has just been named and has arrived in Washington. Associated with him is Elmer W. Pratt and another assistant, yet to be named, together with the forces of the Attorney-General's office.

Mr. Caldwell, who is lecturer on international law at Northwestern University, won a reputation by his success in the Chicago Tribune's historic case two years ago, in which for the first time another station was sued for "jumping a wave."

The status of the radio station is still undefined in law; and the authority of the commission yet awaits its first test. At the present time no suit is pending on the matter, but the Government has been made for legal tests but these have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## UNITED STATES WILL VOTE DRY, WORK PREDICTS

Much of Prosperity Is Due  
to Prohibition, G. O. P.  
Chief Says

## TARIFF PUT FIRST IN CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Farm Problem Secondary—  
Recognizes the Need of  
Equality With Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The United States will vote dry this fall, for economic reasons if for no other, Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared in his first extended interview on the issues of the presidential campaign.

Much of the country's prosperity is due to prohibition, the Secretary of the Interior said. He found more money in the savings banks and children wearing better shoes since prohibition than ever before. As an important factor in human safety, he reasons, has ever been in the automobile and alcohol in the chauffeur would make an unfortunate combination.

Prohibition has not prohibited entirely but it prohibits a great deal and it will prohibit more as time runs on, Dr. Work continued.

The Republicans will make more gains than losses from the prohibition question in this campaign, the Republican campaign manager declared. He added he regarded prohibition as a local question, sentiment varying with locality.

However, Dr. Work did not place prohibition first in the list of campaign issues. He gave that position to the protective tariff, and said the campaign would center largely on the tariff and protection of its benefits manifest in the American standard of living.

The farm question will also be secondary, Dr. Work believes. He said he found it difficult to believe the farmers were in such distress with much of the produce of the farm bringing high prices. His callers of the day told him that manufacturers of agriculture machinery were selling more than before and at good prices.

The fact remained, Dr. Work recognized, that an adjustment should be made between the protection of labor on the farm and in industry. He minimized the importance of the proposed Corn Belt revolt meeting to be held at Des Moines in the next fortnight.

## Georgia W. C. T. U. Head Calls on Women of South to Bolt Democratic Fold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—The first thrust in what is expected to be an intensive anti-Smith campaign throughout the southeastern Democratic states was made here by the president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Marvin Williams, who, in a statement mailed to the 10,000 members in this State, declared that Governor Smith's "repudiation" of the prohibition plank "absolutely releases any dry Democrat from any obligation to support him."

Talk of party splits by various temperance and women's organizations has been current since Georgia's delegates returned from the Houston convention, but this letter, calling upon the W. C. T. U. members to do as they always have done, in a candidate—is the first overt action of political significance.

The temperance leader declares in her statement that "Governor Smith stayed on the platform adopted by the convention of 1924, and in the very weak dry plank provides only for an honest effort to enforce the law. In a few short hours after his nomination Governor Smith repudiated that plank by declaring that he will work for a change in the law to enable each state to have local self-government on the prohibition question. This statement absolutely releases any dry Democrat from any obligation he might have felt to support Governor Smith. The head of the party has repudiated the platform."

"The W. C. T. U. members in Georgia will, of course, do as they always do—vote for a dry candidate. We accept the challenge of the 'wets' of the Democratic Party in thus forcing upon us a nominee who has nothing in common with us or with the South, and who cannot prove acceptable to the rank and file of southern voters."

## Women Urged to Back Hoover as Dry Defender

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—An appeal to Democratic women to forget party lines and vote for Herbert Hoover was made by Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, dry Democrat, through headquarters of the National W. C. T. U. here. Mrs. Burger is president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. and an officer of the national organization.

"Inasmuch as wet leaders are advising their forces to disregard party lines, I advise the women of the W. C. T. U. to follow the same course," Mrs. Burger said. "This is no time for the W. C. T. U. women to quibble over party lines."

"The nomination by the Democratic Party of Governor Alfred E. Smith is the worst thing that could have happened except his election. Smith has boldly challenged the dry people of the United States. He is not only an opponent of the Eighteenth Amendment, but is personally wet and his election would be a world-wide calamity."

"The wets, financed in part by the European wine interests, are a for-







## STANDARD OIL-DUTCH DISPUTE SAID TO BE OFF

Price Cutting in India Reported Ended—Russian Owners to Be Paid

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK — A settlement has been reached in the controversy between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company of Europe growing out of the purchase of Russian oil, it is reported in well informed circles here.

The controversy first attracted public attention several months ago when the Royal Dutch-Shell Company instituted a price-cutting campaign in India. Representatives of the Royal Dutch said at that time that the action was a protest against the sale of Russian oil by the Standard Oil Company, and was in line with the content of the Royal Dutch Company that former owners of oil properties in Russia should be compensated for their properties which were "nationalized" by the Soviet Government.

They called attention to their company's activities in trying to obtain compensation for the former owners of Russian oil wells and declared that a satisfactory settlement had almost been reached with the Soviet Government when the Standard Oil Company of New York negotiated a contract with the Russians which made them independent of the Royal Dutch.

They asserted that the Royal Dutch would oppose the sale of Russian oil in any market in the world, and would institute price-cutting campaigns in any country in which Russian oil was placed on the market, in an effort to make its sale unprofitable.

The controversy was waged for several months and drew forth long statements from representatives of both companies defining their position and their companies' interest in it. It is understood that both companies have agreed to end the price-cutting in the Indian market and to avoid any further move that may imperil relations between the organizations in India or in any other market in which they compete. While the agreement was said to permit the Standard Oil Company of New York to carry out its present contracts with the Soviet Government, it is hinted in well-informed quarters that the company may reduce its purchases of Russian oil after expiration of the present contracts. No such condition is included in the peace agreement with the Royal Dutch-Shell, however, it was declared.

It is reported that the Royal Dutch is sustained in its contention that the right of former owners of oil properties in Russia to compensation should be recognized, and that negotiations to an agreement as to the amount and terms of payment will be started soon.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company have declined to comment or to admit that there is any ground for the reports. That the price cutting in India was very costly to both companies was indicated in a statement issued by the Standard Oil Company of New York on Jan. 15 last, in which it asserted that "this form of competition, if continued, will cost the Royal Dutch Shell and Burma Companies approximately \$12,750,000 a year and the Standard Oil Company of New York approximately \$4,000,000 a year."

## Capt. Lowenstein Has Passed On

Belgian Financier at One Time Offered to Lend Big Sums to France and Belgium

**LONDON (AP)**—Capt. Alfred Lowenstein, world famous Belgian financier, fell from his private airplane while crossing the North Sea from England to Belgium last night and was drowned.

Alfred Lowenstein was reputed to be the richest man in Europe, his wealth being estimated at only less than that of Henry Ford or the Rockefellers. He controlled steamship lines, was one of the chief shareholders in the Belgian railway system, owned manganese iron mines in Silesia, steel furnaces in the north of Spain, coal mines in the Saar Basin and in the Ruhr, and immense rubber plantations in the Congo.

He was born in 1877, his father being a small Jewish banker in Brussels. His immense fortune was built up by clever speculation. It took him 30 years to become the richest man in England. During the war he was engaged in London in connection with the provisioning of the Belgian army.

Two years ago he was virtually unknown in the United States, until he offered to lend Belgium \$50,000,000 free of interest for a period of two years so as to enable the country to stabilize the franc. Shortly after this he offered to lend France a similar amount at interest of only 2 per cent.

Captain Lowenstein said he had built up his fortune by sound business "hunches" on industrial trends. As a young man he staked everything on the future importance of artificial silk, hydroelectric power and methods of mass production.

Captain Lowenstein was a great admirer of American business methods, and said while in the United States that he had always made use of them.

"I like American energy, and American efficiency," he said. "In many ways my point of view is similar to that of the American business man; that is why I like to deal with him and feel at home in his country."

**FREER TRADE QUESTION DISCUSSED AT GENEVA**  
GENEVA—At the opening of the second international conference for the abolition of import and export

prohibitions, the chairman, Dr. Colyn, again drew the attention of the delegates to the urgent necessity of removing all restrictions on trade maintained exclusively as instruments of national policy. If the world is to make economic progress, he said, it must adopt freer trade.

Mr. Bulson, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, likewise argued for freer trade as absolutely essential to the prosperity of the world. An extension of time has been ceded to Chile for sending in her reservations to the convention which among others, the United States, represented by Hugh Wilson at the conference, has already signed.

## ELSIE MACKAY FUND

FOUNDED BY PARENTS

**LONDON (AP)**—In memory of their daughter, Miss Elsie Mackay, who perished in a transatlantic flight, Viscount and Lady Inchcape have given \$500,000 to reduce the national debt. This announcement was made by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today. The money will be placed in trust and will be known as the Elsie Mackay fund. The sum given to the nation is the residue of Miss Mackay's estate. The donation will be left to accumulate for 50 years.

Miss Elsie Mackay, third daughter of Lord Inchcape, British shipping magnate, made the attempt to cross the Atlantic by air with Capt. Walter Hinkley. The takeoff was from Croydon airfield, England, on March 13. No trace of the two has been found since. Lord Inchcape was opposed to any such adventure but at the time was in Egypt.

## Hoover Back Porch a Busy Place Usually, but in a Leisurely Way

Its Neighborliness Upholds the Best in American Back-Porch Tradition, Even to Providing the Chocolate Cake for Young Fiances

**BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT**  
WASHINGTON — There is generally something going on on the Hoover back porch in Washington. The Hoovers are that kind of family; their back porch is that kind of a back porch; it illustrates the homely, comfortable tradition of the American back porch at its best.

This day, 5 o'clock in a late June afternoon, was no exception and it was tea that was going on. A dozen guests were there; quantities of flowers were powder blue and delicate pink, white and striped yellow in bowls, and shallow blue and brass-bound boxes scattered about the porch.

On the wicker table weathered to a neutral sand color, a silver service stood, and cups and saucers of black cloisonne and silver filigree. Allan Hoover found those; Mrs. Hoover liked black and silver.

And there was chocolate cake. A young woman was presenting her fiance to Mrs. Hoover, and Mrs. Hoover and Mary, the indescribably wise Hoover cook, believe all fiances like chocolate cake.

You see Mrs. Hoover sitting on her back porch in a blue print dress and you think back to what tact and wisdom and courage it required to cope with odd circumstances into which she has been caught up—in a China that was getting ready to wake up and be something; in a war-torn Belgium and even in diplomatic Washington—and then you realize that all these qualities are resplendently present in the smiling woman whose straightforward, sea-blue eyes are made the more blue by contrast with the fine cloud of white hair.

You can very well believe that she is the sort of woman who would sit calmly reading while it would touch and go if the few remaining shells scattered in the Tientsin fust would go elsewhere than through her Venetian blinds. Or that, if she heard soldiers were looting her house, she would of course spring on the bicycle she had leaned against the door of the hospital where she was binding up the hurts of soldiers, rush home on it and command the looters to drop everything and go away at once.

**Rides With Led Horse**

When you hear her tell of a funny ride she took once in New England hills in a phaeton, you remember that in her undergraduate days at Stanford University she used, to the excitement of her more timid fellows, to rent a horse from a lively stable in Palo Alto and ride forth side saddle.

She got something extra out of this particular ride in the phaeton because she had not supposed, until she saw it, that there was a phaeton

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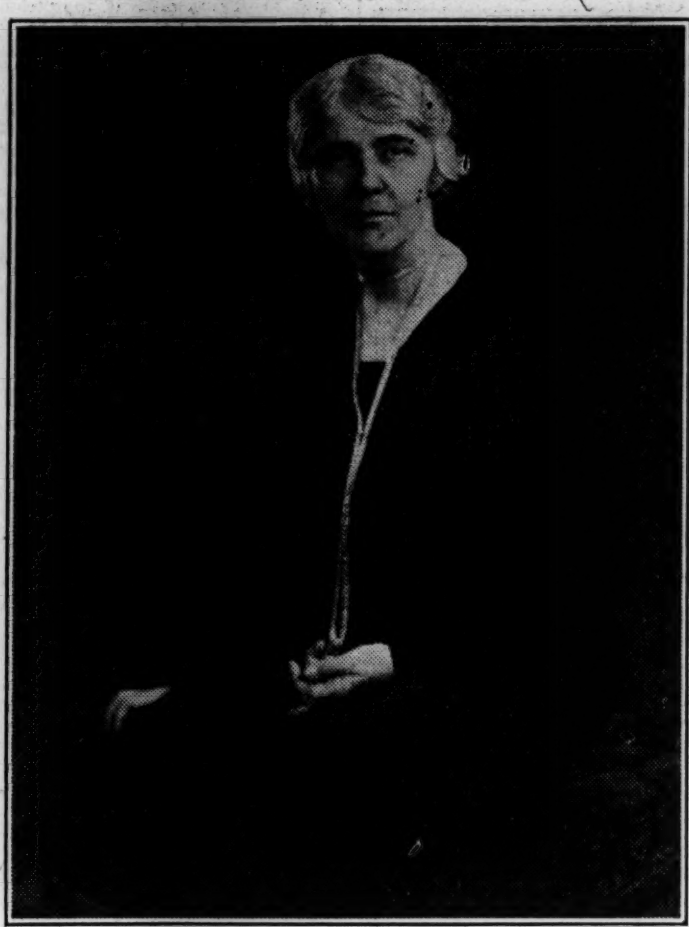
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COLUMBUS, OHIO

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MRS. HERBERT HOOVER  
Wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Republican Candidate for President of the United States. Has Had as Wide and Varied a Career as Her Husband.

no show; it is leisurely and amusing and homely. If you like you go, between two pieces of chocolate cake, down the steep flight of steps to the small garden with its flagged walk, its conglomerate growth of old fashioned flowers, the tangled waterfall of honeysuckle spilling over a little hillock, its little path cut through flag brick green woods to the gold fish pool.

In the shade of a great tree outside the kitchen door two police dog puppies who arrived in an impressive white wicker traveling basket, negligently pluck at each other's ears and grin with condescension at Tut, the Hoover overlord police dog who resents them.

Fifty yards from the bottom porch step, down over the little cliff back of the gold fish pool, is a busy Washington street, but the world is well and completely lost for the wildness and woody security of the Hoover back yard.

Mrs. Hoover is an energetic and diplomatic talker; her voice is something between an upper and a low register; the edges of California accent play among the softer elisions of the half South. Her conversation is everything and nothing; there are crucial times and she must be doubly careful; so her talk is but the shutting reaction of the average well-informed American to the events of the world and her friends about her.

Mrs. Hoover's opinions, as far as tea-table expression goes, are few; she seems to have withdrawn a shade more closely into the shell of reserve for which life in the cabinet set has trained her.

**The Generous Neighbor's Dilemma**  
For all that she is not limited, by any means, to inconsequential trifles; she makes a perfect picture of a Palo Alto neighbor who has decided to keep open house during the not-

fection ceremonies in August, and whose hospitality has already reached such generous proportions that he is in possession of acceptances to invitations to stay anywhere from a night to a week, from three times more people than his house will accommodate.

She patches together, in an hour, an excellent and diverting design of the trifles that make the life of any simply mannered, well-placed family in the country. None of the Hoover children was there, none of the grandchildren, yet they all were there; Peggy and Herbert Jr., her husband, and Allan and Peggy Ann and Herbert Hoover 3d, their characteristics and their humors etched in with casual deftness by Mrs. Hoover to one and another of her guests who knew them.

Mrs. Hoover has been placed before now in curious, often difficult positions; she is trained for a profession—some think it an odd one for a woman—geology; she has sojournd in strange places and been equipped for life by her experiences in them to a more richly rounded degree than is given most women; her sense of humor is a legend, her capacity for sympathy and expeditious means out of troublesome jams not less.

And people so experienced and so trained seem very apt to emerge just as Lou Henry Hoover has emerged, full of courage and devotion to both great and simple things, filled with humanity and humor and a respect for adherence to the old-fashioned ideals. And when you see Mrs. Hoover giving friends tea on her back porch you realize that it is all these things compounded that have made life on that back porch, for the family and the past by the charming, comfortable thing it is.

## Rockefeller Scion Named for Geneva

John D. the Third Selected as Student Delegate to the League

**GENEVA (AP)**—John D. Rockefeller 3d, now a senior at Princeton University, is the American University student selected this year to lend a hand at the League of Nations in continuation of the practice of giving young Americans an opportunity to observe international affairs during the summer months.

Young Rockefeller will have the rank of temporary member of the information section and will work under Arthur Sweetser of Boston, assistant director of the section. He will spend several days studying the League activities in Paris before proceeding to Geneva. His principal task will be receiving the hundreds of Americans who visit the League daily during the summer months.

Last year the post was held by William Curtis Bok, grandson of Cyrus H. K. Bok. Young Rockefeller first came to Geneva a year ago with Raymond Fosdick, who came to negotiate about a donation of John D. Rockefeller Jr., to the League library. He grew interested in the League and eagerly accepted an opportunity to study this summer.

Harvard University also contributes a temporary student worker in the person of Harris Ward of Kansas City, who will serve as secretary of the Geneva Institute of International Relations and will cooperate with young Rockefeller in telling American visitors what they know of the League's work.

## British Forced to Assist Aden Protectorate

Incursions by the Imam of Yemen Call for Action by Royal Air Force

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**LONDON** — The British Government has found itself obliged to take further action to protect the tribesmen in the Aden Protectorate from incursion from Yemen. Replying to questions in the House of Commons, L. C. S. Amery said that action taken in the beginning of the year against the Imam of Yemen resulted in the return of the Protectorate Sheikh who had been kidnapped. A 30 days' truce was then granted to the Imam. "The acting British resident," Mr. Amery continued, "then proceeded to Taiz in the Yemen territory to open negotiations but found that the Imam's representative there was empowered to carry on an informal discussion only and not to negotiate a treaty. Subsequently the Imam was informed that His Majesty's Government were prepared to conclude immediately a brief treaty confining:

1. To the recognition by His Majesty's Government of the Imam's independence in Yemen.

2. Recognition by the Imam of the frontier of the Aden Protectorate with certain modifications in his favor and

3. A promise to the Imam of such assistance as His Majesty's Government could render him within the limits of their international obligations. The truce was extended to June 1 to give Imam time to consider this proposal. On his asking for the further extension to July 17 the Imam was informed that this extension would be given, provided that as an earnest of good faith he evacuated the town of Dhala by June 25. This he failed to do. Consequently demonstration flights were made and warnings dropped, giving four days' notice, and on June 25 the air action was recommenced. Air actions had been taken in all on 14 several days, including the one on which an attack was delivered on Taiz. The Royal Air Force suffered no casualties during such action.

"I should like to repeat that His Majesty's Government are anxious, as they always have been, to come to a settlement with the Imam on honorable terms which will satisfy the just claims of both parties, and place their future relations on a friendly and neighborly basis. But no settlement will be acceptable to His Majesty's Government which does not take into account their obligations toward the tribes on their own side of the frontier."

Mr. Amery further explained that bombing was resorted to only when the Imam's armed forces were located and full notice was given in advance to reduce the danger to non-combatants.

## FOUR UTILITIES FORM \$105,793,000 CONCERN

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**ALBANY**—Consolidation of four public utilities, with assets of approximately \$105,793,000, has just been announced here with the incorporation of the Rochester Empire Power Corporation. The utilities to be merged furnish electricity to Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Cayuga, Seneca Falls, Elmira, Corn-

ing and several other upstate towns. They also operate gas service, trolley lines and steam-heating plants.

The companies are the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, the New York Central Electric Corporation, the Empire Gas and Electric Company and the Elmira, Watertown and Railroad Company. The Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation is a subsidiary of the Mohawk Valley Company, which was recently purchased by E. L. Phillips and his associates from the New York Central Railroad. The other utilities in the merger have been owned by the Phillips interests for several years.

## Russia Announces Shutting Down of Harriman Mines

New York, However, Doubts Closing of Manganese Concession in Georgia

**MOSCOW (AP)**—Soviet concession authorities have announced to the American newspaper men that the Harriman interests have given up their manganese concession in the Republic of Georgia.

**NEW YORK (AP)**—Officers of the Harriman interests here said they had not been advised that the Harriman interests had given up the Republic of Georgia had been relinquished, as stated in dispatches from Moscow. They were inclined to doubt that such developments had taken place, explaining that they are in daily communication with their representatives in Georgia.

From other sources, however, it was learned that withdrawal of the Harriman interests from Georgia would occasion no great surprise, since the American company has found some difficulty in competing with the Soviet manganese mines at Nikopol, Ukraine.

Products of the Soviet mine are sold to a German firm on a commission basis without royalty, while the Harriman interests have been paying the Soviet a ton royalty, not much below the price of South African manganese.

Recent reports from the engineers employed on the Harriman concession at Chiatouri, Georgia, said that work in the mines had been curtailed. Operations of a \$1,000,000 washing plant discontinued, orders for more than \$100,000 worth of American machinery countermanded and the Russian personnel reduced more than half in six months.

The banking firm of W. A. Harriman & Co. reached an agreement with the Russian Government in 1925 whereby Harriman interests obtained control for 20 years of the manganese fields in the Chiatouri district of Georgia, said to be the largest and most productive of their kind in the world.

At the time it was estimated that Russia would get a minimum of about \$2,000,000 in royalties over the 20-year period while the Harriman would profit to the extent of \$120,000,000.

## AMERICANS STUDYING MEXICO

**MEXICO CITY (AP)**—A party of 80 educators, writers and professional business men from different parts of the United States, headed by Dr. Hubert C. Herring of Boston, have just arrived here for several weeks' study of conditions, intended to promote a better understanding between the United States and Mexico.

## France Seeking to Bring About Special Protocol

According to Daily Telegraph, Nations Have Been Approached on Project

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**LONDON**—The French Government is seeking to ascertain through diplomatic channels from the various Locarno signatories, but notably from the British Government, whether such governments would be prepared to join France in the elaboration and signing of a special protocol which might be treated as an annex to the Kellogg draft multilateral treaty in its present form. Demarches to this effect, the paper says, have already taken or are about to take place.

The article continues: "It would seem that the Quai d'Orsay while not wanting to offend Washington's susceptibilities by declining to sign the latest American draft as it stands, feels disinclined to endorse it without placing on record in formal fashion, but without describing them as reservations in the interpretation, of the special rights and obligations of the powers signatory of the League's covenant, the Locarno treaties and the so-called French Treaty of Neutrality. It is suggested that the protocol would further emphasize the fact that nothing in the multilateral treaty could be allowed to weaken or otherwise affect those rights and obligations."

"Evidently the revised text of the preamble of the draft of the Kellogg pact has not satisfied French official opinion in these points nor Belgian opinion in regard to articles 42, 43 and 44 of the Versailles Treaty."

"True, Sir Austen Chamberlain both in his previous reply to Mr. Kellogg and in his speech in the House of Commons referred to the possibility and desirability of some such interpretive document. But it would be far from easy to establish a joint document, for the Locarno powers do not all interpret the relevant articles of the League covenant in an identical sense, and there are commitments peculiar to France and her allies which are not shared by Great Britain and vice versa."

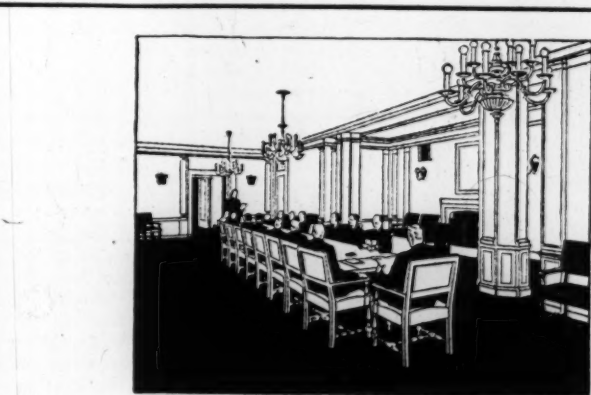
"Moreover, only the League Assembly by a unanimous vote has the power to interpret the Covenant authoritatively. If, therefore, Great Britain should find it necessary to define her pre-existing international commitments as he reads them, a safer and more practical course would be for her to record them in an individual document, leaving it to the other powers to adopt a similar course. Last but not least, a collective document would be likely to arouse American distrust of a pan-European combination and American suspicions of a fresh attempt to hold a conference of jurists without American participation."

## BELMONT WILL NOT CLOSE

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**NEW YORK** — Published statements that the Belmont Hotel at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue was to be converted into an office building, are denied by the Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Company. Signed notices placed conspicuously in the lobbies of their hotels say that the report of the conversion of the Belmont to business purposes is without foundation in fact.

## Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000



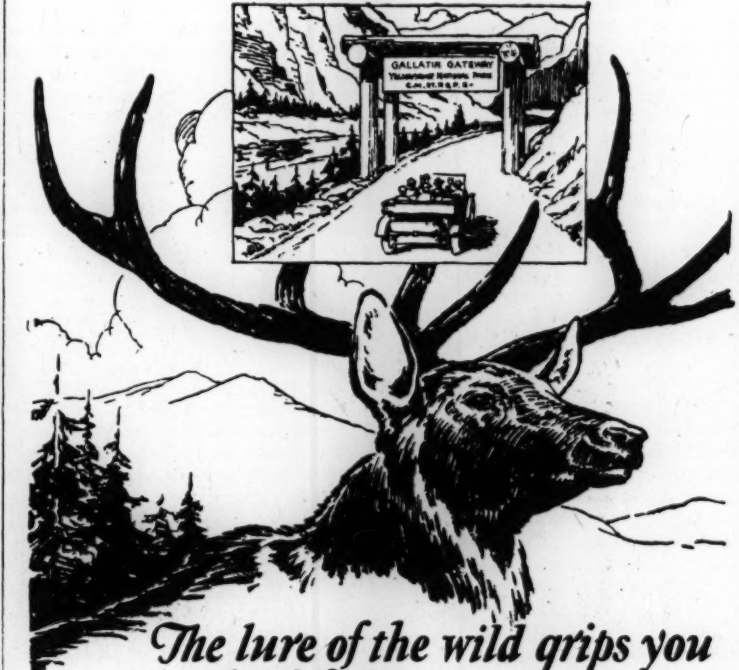
A COMPARISON of the directors of this bank in 1900 with those of today shows the uninterrupted continuity of management which this bank has enjoyed for the past quarter century.

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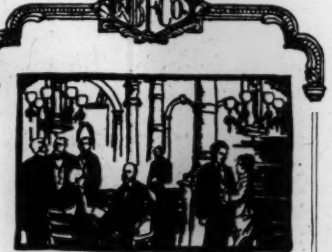
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## SHIPPING BOARD MEMBER PLEADS FOR MORE SHIPS

United States Outranked by Others, He Points Out, as Proof of Needs

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
PORTLAND, Ore.—It would cost the United States, under present requirements, one-eighth to one-quarter of 1 per cent of the total value of American foreign trade to support an adequate merchant marine, says Jefferson Myers, Portland, Ore., Pacific Northwest member of the Shipping Board.

"That," he says, "surely is an insignificant fraction thereof to assure the nation uninterrupted service in ocean transportation, a voice in setting water freight rates and an invaluable auxiliary to our navy for the national defense and the insurance of international trade."

"To combat the insidious arguments brought by sincere but misguided persons and by those retained by foreign shipping interests, Mr. Myers and others of the commissioners are setting forth the Shipping Board's program and results to the public."

"Successful competition in the world's markets," says Mr. Myers, "is predicated on the price of the commodities delivered in first-class condition, and in the shipping business time is money. A ship which can be assured a nation only by its owning and controlling its ocean-borne transport."

**Few American Bottoms**  
"The magnitude of our water-borne foreign commerce may be best appreciated from the fact that more than 5700 ships of 26,000,000 gross tons are engaged there, making an average of five round voyages a year. Less than a third of these ships are American vessels."

"Less than 9 per cent of our commerce was carried in American ships just prior to the World War, and approximately a third of it is carried in vessels flying our flag, and our goal, set for us by Congress, is to carry the greater part of it in American bottoms."

Discussing the Shipping Board's activities since the Merchant Marine Act became effective in 1920, Mr. Myers says:

"The Government has sold, since 1920, inclusive of miscellaneous

craft, 1151 ships of the total 1936 it held. The Government has in active operation 290 ships, assigned to 26 established lines maintaining 50 services which carry our products to all the larger markets over the world. In spite of this, we hear continually the cry for the Government to quit the shipping business. Have those making this demand any better plan to offer under the trying conditions for the maintenance of the services? Apparently not. Or do these interests merely desire the Government to quit fostering our shipping? It seems so.

Acquiescence in such a demand would likely result in the rapid disappearance of American-flag ships from the high seas and a return to the humiliating position we as a nation occupied before the World War.

**Competitors Have Gone Ahead**  
"Years have slipped by while has been argued the question whether our shipping shall be under government or private control. Meantime, our competitors have been rehabilitating their merchant fleets, even in the face of severe economic handicaps. And the result? We have been completely outdistanced by so that the United States is hopelessly out-ranked in modern type ships to meet the keen competition in overseas trade routes."

"From figures on shipbuilding activities of the principal maritime nations from 1922 to 1927, for vessels of more than 2000 gross tons suitable for transoceanic service, we learn that of a total of 1300 bottoms, weighing approximately 8,000,000 gross tons, the United States is credited with but 18 ships of less than 200,000 gross tons. We have been outbuilt by Great Britain by almost 50 to 1, by Germany more than 10 to 1, by France more than 5 to 1, by Italy almost 5 to 1, and by Japan more than 4 to 1. Nor have our competitors, with the exception of Germany, slackened in shipbuilding activities."

"Records disclosing the naval building activities of the nations taking part in the naval conference at Washington, for vessels laid down or appropriated for, contracted for, being built or ready to launch, credit Great Britain with 55 ships of more than 300,000 tons, Japan with 123 vessels of more than 400,000 tons, France with 120 vessels of almost 300,000 tons, Italy with 71 of more than 150,000 tons, and the United States with but 19 of 160,000 tons."

"The United States is in tenth position in the world in shipbuilding activities, even Russia having passed us. Only 2 per cent of the world's total of shipbuilding is credited to the United States."

## Goal of World Service Is Assigned to Educators

(Continued from Page 1)

countries must be left to the determination of the country on the basis of its own judgments and aspirations, said Francisco Viscarondo, Assistant Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, in describing the fifth congress at Havana last December. "This unity as to educational ideals and proceedings," he declared, "will be translated into laws, that is, the desires and longings of the whole continent will be carried into each national conscience."

The business administration of the schools should be nominated by the superintendent and co-operate with him, it was asserted in a special report prepared for the National Council of Education by a committee headed by Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The report is an echo of the Seattle meeting last year, at which Dr. Strayer, as chairman of the resolutions committee, brought in a vigorous statement against interference on the part of school boards with the conduct of the institutions.

"The efficient administration of our schools depends upon the recognition of the distinction in function between the school board as a policy-determining and legislative body and the superintendent of schools as its chief executive officer," it was stated in the report.

The tendency to place the business manager on a co-ordinate basis with the superintendent has been reported directly to the Board of Education, was deplored, and it was said a thorough-going investigation has shown that the superintendent of schools is forced to spend a large part of his time in making adjustments with the business office, often on a personal basis.

**Discussion of Vocations**  
"As a guidance device the use of speakers to discuss vocations at school assemblies has often proved ineffective because the speaker has in his audience many students not interested in the occupation he is presenting, and he, therefore, has to deal in generalizations and inspirational platitudes instead of giving definite information about the vocation," said Miss Barbara H. Wright of Minneapolis.

"Furthermore, addressing from 1000 to 1500 restless adolescents is such a difficult task that only men in a few occupations that in themselves require ability in public speaking can be brought to it. Of late, occupational talks before smaller groups of students are being rather more widely used as a guidance device."

"The objective of the high school is to fit the child into the earlier phases of adult life by the study of individuals and opening avenues through which each may find his own self-expression and satisfaction," said Dean J. B. Johnston of the University of Minnesota in an address before the National Vocational Guidance Association.

"The purpose of high school studies," continued Dean Johnston, "is not merely to furnish students with knowledge. They serve two purposes of more immediate value. First, they give the pupil a means of trying himself out. They help him to find out what kinds of things his native talents enable him to do. Second, some studies serve for practice in the development and training of his powers."

"The real work of the high school consists of discriminating between individuals, classifying them with reference to their possible future work and giving practice in activities which will fit them for their places."

**The Young Citizens' League**  
The Young Citizens' League of South Dakota now has 4000 chapters

## New York to Try Out Co-ordinated Traffic Wave Plan

System of Control Lights to Be First Installed on Riverside Drive

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Co-ordinated traffic control lights are to be installed in Riverside Drive between Seventy-second and 120th Streets, which will permit a driver who starts under a green light to proceed without being halted by a red light anywhere in the thoroughfare.

This "progressive," or "stepped," method of traffic control has been installed on the road to Coney Island, where a driver starting with a green light and proceeding at a predetermined speed is not stopped by the red light at any intermediate signal. This is known as moving traffic in waves, the lights turning green as a fleet of motorists approach them. It has been developed extensively in Chicago, where in the downtown, or Loop, district, automobiles going cross-town find after crossing one main intersection that the next signal also displays a green light.

Extension of this practice to midtown New York is to be studied by the Police Department, the lights on all north-and-south and east-and-west streets being synchronized from one central station, thus permitting the movement of traffic by waves, with fewer delays in crossing east and west.

Within another year, practically all streets here will be protected by traffic lights, the Police Department has announced. The signal towers in Fifth Avenue, a group of ornate structures in the center of the street and which were donated by the Fifth Avenue Association, are to be removed, it was said, as they block the street to an extent which shuts off one additional traffic lane.

## Baldwin Works Site to Be Sold

Entire Plant at Philadelphia Has Been Removed to Location at Edgemoor

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works, which moved its entire plant to Edgemoor, Pa., recently, intends to sell its old site, in the center of Philadelphia. The sale will be the largest real estate transaction in the history of Philadelphia, as the 20-acre site is valued at between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

The tract will be divided into units for individual purchasers, Samuel H. Vauldin, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works said. The present factory buildings will be razed and it is expected that modern office structures will occupy the site on which the Baldwin plants have been located since 1835.

In the event that the property is not sold in the immediate future, it will be leased with provision for recapture by the company in the event that a sale is effected later, Mr. Vauldin added.

The property is bounded on the east by Broad Street, on the north by Spring Garden Street, on the south by the Pennsylvania Avenue subway and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad on the west, by Seventeenth Street. The area covered by the round houses in the Parkway, which is not a part of the main site, will also be offered for sale.

**Libraries Promoting Literacy**

The American library profession is prepared to make its contribution toward the wiping out of illiteracy, M. S. Dudgeon of Milwaukee told the delegates. There is a definite library program, he said, including setting up at every library of a well-equipped bureau of information in adult education, furnishing information to adult education agencies, and providing a "reader's advisor" for individual conferences.

"The world out of school" has given place to "the world in school," said Mrs. Edith B. Joyner of Norfolk, Va., adding that the curriculum now is not built around the three R's, but around the social studies to build citizenship. "The highest duty of a citizen is not in voting but in helping to run the government," said Mrs. Joyner. "The ballot is important chiefly because it expresses intelligent public opinion."

Pleas for understanding between nations were made by Walter R. Siders, field representative of the World Federation of Education Associations, and James C. Yen, director-general of the National Association for Union Education in China, who described the impulse for education which has resulted in scholars of the classics teaching coolies in the army camps to read and write.

**FARM RELIEF GROUP MAY ADVISE VOTERS**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Corn Belt Federated Committee, representing

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A la carte.

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nearly a score of farm co-operative organizations, has been called to meet here next Monday to decide upon its plans for the coming political campaign.

## Professor Pupin Honored by Club

Electrical Research Authority Came to United States as Penniless Immigrant

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

OAKLAND, Calif.—For his distinguished service to humanity in the field of mathematical physics, Prof. Michael I. Pupin, head of the research laboratory in the department of physics, Columbia University, New York City, has been elected the sixth Honorary Knight for Life of the Loyal Knights of the Round Table, an international luncheon-friendship club with tables in more than 65 cities in Canada and the United States.

The other five "knights for life" have been Luther Burbank, Thomas A. Edison, Charles E. Hughes, Robert Andrew Millikan and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell.

Professor Pupin was born on Oct. 4, 1858, in Idvor, a village formerly in Austria-Hungary but now a part of Czechoslovakia. At the age of 14 he went to Prague to attend school. After a few months there, in reading a newspaper one day he came across an advertisement offering transportation in the steerage of a large steamship from Hamburg to New York for a very small sum. In order to secure the necessary fare he sold all of his personal belongings except the suit of clothes that he wore and a few articles of linen.

On arrival in New York he began working daily and at night he studied at Cooper Union. Later he studied at Columbia in New York and at universities in England and Germany. Today he is widely known as the inventor of numerous radio, telegraph and cable devices and is considered among the greatest authorities on electrical transmission.

His work has earned for him 16 honorary university degrees, numerous medals and prizes from electrical and engineering societies, and membership in several academies and learned societies.

## NEW ORDER FINDING PLACE WITH HAITIANS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Haitians are developing a middle-class as one result of general prosperity and the furtherance of an educational program, according to John Henry Russell, United States High Commissioner to Haiti, on arrival here on the Ancon of the Panama Railroad Line, en route to Europe.

"The new order in Haiti is rapidly supplanting the old in which there were but two general divisions of the people, those of the so-called 'upper class' and the bulk of the population, which was peasant," Mr. Russell said.

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45c or 55c or a la carte

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DINNER—Weekdays, 5

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12 to 2, \$1.25

Afternoon Tea in the

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Poultry, Sea Food

Telephone orders promptly

attended to.

80 Montague St. Main {0903

Near Hicks St. {0904

5 to 7:30, \$1.25

Afternoon Tea in the

cabin (a unique room

just over the Inn), from

2 to 4:30

THE CARMAN MAY BE RENTED

FOR "TEAS," BANQUETS OR

PARTIES

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Established 1897

Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

**E. Frank Inc.**

Phones Main 3310-3975

132 Montague St., near Henry St.

CLARABEL HILL

**Custer Arms Restaurant**

BRONXVILLE

671 Palisades Avenue, at the Madison Hotel

Tel. Bronxville 2446

PRIVATE DINING ROOM

FOR PARTIES

Luncheon, 12-2-50

Dinner, 6-7-30-11-00

Sunday, 1-3, 6-7-11-50

Supper, 6-7-11-00

Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

**Japanese Tea House**

Luncheon, Afternoon Tea and Dinner.

A la carte.

Our Specialty, Chow Mein, Individual Service.

**PLAYLAND RYE BEACH**

Phone Rye 1942

## "Mother" of Aces



MRS. C. A. TUSCH

## Fliers of World Find "Hangar" in Quiet Tusch Home

(Continued from Page 1)

today, a meeting place for flying officers. It acts as a clearing house for addresses. Mrs. Tusch is always delighted to hear from any of "her boys." In acknowledgment of her services she was made honorary member of the National Aeronautical Association.

Mrs. Tusch has now turned her attention to another work—that of helping worthy students through the university. Many young people, including foreign students, come to college, determined to obtain an education, without sufficient funds to buy suitable clothing and food.

"It is not a matter of charity," she explained. "This help is given on the basis of friendship. I invite them to 'The Hangar' and we discuss their problems. I induce students to accept garments as from one friend to another. I try to impress them with the fact that they are not indebted to any person but only to good and that they should pass the good on to others."

"The young people of today are so bright and sincere it is a privilege to serve them. I think the younger generation is wonderful."

## UNIVERSITY PUTS UP HALL "TRAFFIC RULES"

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—A list of "traffic regulations" to apply in the halls and corridors of its college buildings on Morningside Heights has just been issued by Columbia University as a means of coping with the record enrollment in its summer school system.

Between 14,000 and 15,000 students

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Established 1907

**James G. Shevill**

INSURANCE

BROKER

Fidelity and Surety Bonds

16 COURT STREET

5th Floor Triangle 2825

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Main 8172

**JUDY NEILSON'S**

130 Montague Street, near Henry

LUNCHEON, 11:30 to 2

45c or 55c or a la carte

DINNER, Daily except

Sundays, 5 to 7:30, \$1

Afternoon Tea served

from 2 to 4:30

Home Made Pies

and Cakes to Order

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Lafayette 5151

**Quaker Inn**

1081 Bergen Street

West of Nostrand Avenue

LUNCHEON—11:30 to 2

50c or 60c, or a la carte

DINNER—Weekdays, 5

to 7:30, \$1.00 Sundays,

12 to 2, \$1.25

Afternoon Tea in the

cabin (a unique room

just over the Inn), from

2 to 4:30

THE CARMAN MAY BE RENTED

FOR "TEAS," BANQUETS OR

PARTIES

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

O. WERTHMAN

**Brooklyn Heights Market**

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# RADIO

## FADING STILL SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION

New Data Is Obtained by  
Government Bureau  
Research Work

Vagaries of the fluctuation or fading of radio signals refuse to be clarified or defined. Continued intensive studies of this phenomenon serve only to further mystify the behavior of this familiar limitation to perfect radio reception, whereby music or speech is punctuated at intervals by a silence that is disconcerting to radio listeners. Dr. William A. Kinnaman, first assistant patent commissioner, says there are three master obstacles blocking the progress of radio-fading, that is, the absorptive effects of waves, due to steel buildings, etc.

Meanwhile, the radio laboratory of the bureau of standards is relentless in its attack upon the problem of fading, which is probably the greatest obstacle to ideal radio reception. Certainly the inconsistency is proverbial. T. Parkinson, S. S. Kirby, and other members of the radio laboratory staff, are constantly on the trail of fading—a term figuratively and literally true in its application. A portable laboratory, transported from place to place on a motor truck, and a stationary field laboratory at Kensington, Maryland, are among the facilities employed in studying radio-wave phenomena—chiefly, the fading or fluctuation of radio signals and the field strength of various transmitting stations. Discoveries at once puzzling and interesting are being disclosed as to the cause and effect of fading. Of these unfoldings, two of the latest tend to indicate that there is no "true fading" at noon, and that the fluctuation of signals at night is greater on a wavelength of 395 meters (760 kilocycles) than on a wavelength of 508 meters (590 kilocycles). A series of fading measurements made on two pairs of Philadelphia radio stations, transmitting on 590 and 760 kilocycles, respectively, resulted in these scientific conclusions. The measurements were prematurely ended because of the increasing interference between the radio stations, says a report of the Bureau of Standards.

A limited test of the radio signals emanating from WRC in Washington, D. C., gave results not hitherto anticipated in studies of fading. The fluctuation of signals, these measurements showed, sometimes occurred within 15 miles of the station; and at other periods fading was absent at a distance of 27 miles.

These observations were confined to night effects, and the Bureau of Standards also discovered that fading is not always found at the same spot at different hours. This station radiates on a wavelength of 469 meters (640 kilocycles), and within recent months its studios have been moved from Park Road, in the Northwest residential section, to the National Press Club Building, in the downtown area.

The Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards has also obtained regular night-fading records of signals from WBBM of Chicago and WJAX of Jacksonville, Fla. These stations radiate on frequen-

cies of 1330 and 890 kilocycles, respectively. The object of these measurements was to obtain information as a basis for studying the relationship between radio reception and geophysical phenomena. "Partial analysis of data," reports the Bureau of Standards, "reveals some resemblance between day-to-day changes in reception of the two stations."

Studies of a dual system of radio-casting were conducted with respect to the fluctuation of radio signals, including graphic fading records. The General Electric Company operated two transmitters, located four miles apart, functioning on the same wavelength—380 meters (790 kilocycles). "No difference either in audio quality or character of fading," reports the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, "was observed, regardless of whether the two stations were operating simultaneously, or but one of them operating alone."

## Radio Programs

**EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**  
WEEI, Boston (590kc-595m)  
5:23 p. m.—Highway bulletin.  
5:30 Stock market, business news.  
5:50 Positions wanted.  
6:00 WEEI, Waldorf-Astoria concert.  
6:35 News.  
6:43 Sessions Chimes: Juvenile Gem.  
7:00 WEEI, Waldorf-Astoria concert.  
7:30 "The Wedding."  
8:00 WEEI, Forest Chorists.  
8:20 WEEI, Forest Chorists: Sun-shine; I Can't Do Without You (Berlin); She's a Great, Great Girl (Wood); Serenade De Telenova (Valdez); Someone Had to Steal You Away (Link); Mary Ann; Do You Say (Rodgers); My Window of Dreams.  
8:30 WEEI, Goldman Band: Marche Indienne (Selleck); Overture: Sakuntala (Goldmark); Serenade (Schubert); March of the Peasants (Sullivan); Pines of Penance (Sullivan); The Mikado (Sullivan); Pinetop (Sullivan).  
9:30 WEEI, Forest Chorists.  
10:00 WEEI, Forest Chorists.  
10:30 WEEI, Forest Chorists.  
10:45 News.  
11:00 WEEI, Forest Chorists.  
11:30 WEEI, Forest Chorists.  
12:00 WEEI, Forest Chorists.

**Tomorrow**  
8:00 WEEI, Forest Chorists.  
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## HETERODYNE INTERFERENCE STOP CLAIMED

Grimes Invention Works  
From Receiving End Cut-  
ting Out Whistles

Announcing his recent development of a simple and effective method of eliminating heterodyne interference in radio reception, David Grimes of Grimes, Staten Island, after demonstration of his new apparatus stated yesterday:

"Several attempts have been made in the past few years to overcome

blasting or speaker rattling, station whistling, and so-called peanut whistles, resulting from inherent faults in receiving sets, rundown B batteries, or station interference and similar evils. Heretofore attempts have been made to cut out such annoyances before they reach the radio set and most of the devices have been various sorts of wave-traps, but none have been sharp enough to tune out these unwanted station whistles.

"I have been considering the problem for some time and have adopted what I believe to be an entirely new method of approach. I have directed my attention to the receiving apparatus itself.

"Although it is still somewhat in the experimental stage, I believe I can safely say that I have developed a device that provides a single and effective method of eliminating heterodyne interference—commonly known as 'station whistles.' My device works on the principle of a balanced bridge circuit, balancing out station whistling without materially affecting the quality of the reception of programs. The device, because of its simplicity, is readily applicable to all receivers in use at the present time without change in the receiver or additional wiring.

"Not only will this device eliminate heterodyne interference or station whistles, but my experiments have shown that with this device peanut whistles caused by rundown B batteries, the improper location of loudspeakers, blasting or loudspeaker vibration on certain notes can be practically done away with. The low pitched hum that builds up from defective tubes, the whistling interference that is caused by near-by regenerative receivers can also be reduced.

"Of course, we are still in the experimental stages and undoubtedly more complete tests and extensive investigations will reveal other uses for the device.

"I have been led to make an early announcement of my work in this new field because of the present radio-casting situation. The Federal Radio Commission, with its recent decision to banish 162 radio-casting stations from the air, has created a problem, it seems to me, that can be adequately solved by the use of my device.

"The difficulty, as is well known, is not the overlapping of programs, and the actual interference of programs in reception. This has been adequately taken care of by the wise and just regulations for zoning adopted by the Federal Radio Commission. The real problem is that of heterodyne interference which I believe my device solves satisfactorily. A distant station, whose program is completely inaudible may and frequently does cause heterodyne interference with near-by stations approximately of the same wavelength.

"The high-pitched whistle that so frequently interrupts the program is the chief cause for cutting down the number of broadcast stations. This, however, is not a solution. Even if several hundred more stations were removed from the air, heterodyne interference would continue. In my opinion, it is strictly an engineering problem and not a matter for arbitrary regulation."

Mr. Grimes announced that he believed his new device "Filter-tone" and that he had filed applications for complete patent protection. He stated that he had not yet demonstrated Filter-tone to the members of the Radio Commission, but that he hoped to have an opportunity of doing so in the near future.

**MEXICO CLOSES NEW SALOONS**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—A decree has just been promulgated by President Calles which spells the end of many saloons in Mexico. The decree orders that all places for the sale of alcoholic beverages which have been opened since February are to be closed. No further licenses for such places will be issued, under this presidential order.

**MARINES OFF TO NICARAGUA**  
SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—The navy repair ship Medusa with 675 marines and sailors aboard, has sailed for Nicaragua, where the marines, drafted from the battle fleet here, will do "garrison duty" next week. They carried full field equipment and ammunition.

**Swimming Suits**  
for Vacation  
For Blonde, Brunette, or in between—your type determines the color—All worsted, for a fitting, beautiful color combination.  
PRICED FROM \$3.00 to \$8.00

**ALBANY HARDWARE & IRON COMPANY**  
103 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

**Albany Hardware & Iron Company**  
103 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

**Arden Illusion Powder**  
In Ocre \$3  
Is exactly right when the skin acquires its Summer coat of tan. A pure powder, scented vaguely. Exclusive here.

**BOYS' BATHING SUITS**  
At \$3.00  
ONE-PIECE Wool Suits with striped or white tops and plain-color trunks. White belt. Sizes 23 to 36.

At \$4.00  
Two-piece Wool Suits with striped shorts and white trunks and white belt. Sizes 30 to 36.

**Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.**  
BUFFALO NEW YORK

**Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.**  
BUFFALO NEW YORK

## Radio Notes

**ELIZABETH LENNOX**, contralto, will appear as soloist with the United Concert Orchestra in the next program by that organization through the associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:30 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, Friday evening, July 6. Miss Lennox is to be heard in two numbers, "Under the Rose," Fisher, and Fay Foster's "The Americans Come!"

Among the many interesting compositions to be played by the orchestra are Paderm's "The Coming of Spring"; MacDowell's "Nautilus"; Cyril Scott's "In the Temple of Memphis," and "Bobby Plays Soldier," from Riesenfeld's "Children's Suite."

Stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System which will transmit this program are: WOR, WJAZ, WEAN, WFBL and WMAK.

Harold Sanford's composition, "Bluettes," and selections from "The Dollar Princess" will be played by the United Concert Orchestra during the direction of Rosario Bourdon during the Cities Service program on the NBC System on Friday, July 6, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, 7 central daylight saving time.

Among the quartet arrangements for the Cavaliers is one of the song hits by the ubiquitous Irving Berlin, "We Love It," and a Negro spiritual, "I Can't Hear Nobody Pray." A violin solo, "Pour Le Moment," by Cella, will be played by Sascha Fidman. Other concert arrangements for the orchestra include the "Fibich 'Sous le Poitevin' and the 'Intermezzo' from De Hervey's 'Musette'."

Transmitting this program are WEAF, WEEL and WGR.

Vocal and instrumental soloists and ensembles will present the Wrigley Review which will be radio-cast through the NBC System Friday evening, July 6, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 8 central daylight saving time.

A male quartet will sing "Old Man Sunshine" and "Louisiana Lullaby," and a comedy duo will sing "Every Night in the Week" and "Bless You, Sister." "Polly" will be played as a xylophone solo and "Ramona" as a cornet solo. A tenor will sing "Tumble Down Shack," and a soprano will present "The Little Hills Are Calling." Numbers by the orchestra will include Dvorak's "Slavonic Dance No. 3" and Lehar's "Count of Luxembourg" waltzes.

The stations from which this program will be heard will include WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM and KDKA.

Caroline Sears, listed among the few sopranos who meet the requirements of radio, will be presented by WJZ, WFBL and WMAK on the Friday evening, July 6, at 8 p. m. Miss Sears is one of the few singers who have been trained especially for radio performance. The Fro-Joy Ensemble will also have a part in the program.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumblebee" and the "Dance of the Hours" from the opera "La Gioconda" by Ponchielli are the symphonic selections in the Palmolive Hour to be heard over the NBC System Friday, July 6 at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, which is 9 central daylight saving time.

Oliver Palmer and Paul Oliver, will be heard in a duet "Who Could Be More Wonderful?" and Miss Palmer will sing, in addition, two solos, "Le Moulin" and "L'Al Bateau."

Among the novel arrangements are two solos for vocal trio—"Crazy Rhythm" and "Mississippi Mud." Guitar novelties and saxophone solos are also scheduled for the same period. The hour will close with selections from a popular show by the whole band ensemble.

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## Chinese Leaders Now Discussing Future Action

Three Corps Commanders Consider Whether to Continue War or to Disband

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PEKING—A fortnight's conference began here which bears importantly upon China's immediate future. Three corps commanders, Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan and Liu Sug-jen, began discussion whether to push the war into Manchuria or commence the disbandment scheme.

Feng Yu-hsiang sent Lu Chung-lin as representative. Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed at Hankow, stated his conviction that disbandment should begin immediately, reducing the military budget to two-fifths of the total.

It is believed Chiang intends to urge this view upon his colleagues. Chiang Kai-shek is also believed to be here upon a mission to persuade the other militarists to yield the entire direction of civil affairs to the civilian authority. Much confusion has resulted because of Yen Hsi-shan's misunderstanding as to the extent of his powers. Yen being the old-style militarist finds a difficulty in grasping the conception of the separation of civil and military affairs, and himself appointed Shansi military governor.

Successful, Nanking will accomplish a great step toward the centralizing of the Government and placing the revenues under civilian control. Nanking civilians must approve the outcome of the militarists' conference here but leading militarists must be persuaded before civilians can make progress.

**RADIO COMPUTATION HELPS CHECK ERROR**  
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
BERKELEY, Calif.—Radio has effected a correction of 70 feet in the observed position of Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, it has been announced by the University of California here. A series of time signals made in many parts of the globe during October and November, 1926, were the basis of new calculations. The error was caused by faults inherent in the instruments formerly used to fix the observatory's position in 1897, it was stated.

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## British Prosperity Rests on Ability of Other Nations to Buy

Renewal of World's Capital, Stimulated by Export of Capital From United States, Is Most Hopeful Sign That Empire's Essential Trade Will Return

The series of interviews on business, labor, and economic conditions in the United States appearing recently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, answering the general question of "how to retain and extend prosperity," turned attention to conditions in other countries. Consequently, three more articles, from France, England, and Italy, have been prepared. The second, from England, follows.

**LONDON**—The discussion which proceeded for some weeks in the columns of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR as to the secret of prosperity shows how different is the problem which confronts the United States from that which confronts Great Britain. The great majority of those who have contributed their views on the American situation have emphasized the importance of increasing the consuming power of the working population of the United States. Some have emphasized the value of high wages, some the need of relating the buying power of the worker to his producing power, some the necessity of regulating the increasing mechanization of industry so that it does not produce unemployment. Hardly a writer, however, has touched upon the question of foreign trade. The problems of the home market have dominated all else.

In Great Britain the discussion proceeds from almost exactly the opposite angle. However important the raising of wages at home may be to swell the market for home productions, yet no economist and no business man will deny that prosperity cannot be restored to Great Britain on the basis of the home trade alone. Prosperity is inseparable from increasing external trade with the whole of the rest of the world.

**Must Import Food**  
A few facts will make this clear. Great Britain is a small island, about the size of New York and Pennsylvania taken together, but containing a population of about 46,000,000 people. A good deal of the island is mountain or heath or forest, incapable of producing food. Today Great Britain only produces one third of the supplies of food which it consumes, the remaining two-thirds being imported from other countries. Though it could probably produce a larger proportion if it concentrated on agriculture, the soil could produce nothing like enough to maintain its present population.

For many decades, therefore, Great Britain has paid for the food and raw material supplies which it needs by exporting manufactured goods. It has exported commodities valued by other peoples in exchange for what it wanted itself or it has exported the capital needed for the development of other countries. In the shape of locomotives, rolling stock, machinery, agricultural implements or wire. What has mattered most, therefore, to Great Britain has been not the consuming power of its own people but the consuming power of the rest of the world.

**Shortage of Capital**  
Secondly there has been a shortage of capital available for world development. Much of the world's capital was shot away as armaments for purposes of destruction during the war. The European countries, such as France and Germany, which had exported great quantities of capital before the war now needed all they possessed and more for reconstruction at home. Great Britain's resources were greatly reduced so that even today she is only exporting for purposes of that world development which is vital to her own trade and employment half as much capital as she did in 1913. The development of the world therefore has been tremendously slowed up since the war and Great Britain, as the nation most interested in international trade, has suffered correspondingly.

Even so most of the industries of Britain are fairly prosperous today. The chief sufferers are the five great staples—agriculture, coal, cotton, iron and steel, and shipbuilding. Agriculture is depressed all over the world, partly because of the gold situation. The depression is aggravated in Britain by the system of land tenure, by obstacles to co-operation, and the fact that other countries regard Great Britain as the great market for their surplus food products.

Coal is also in a bad way in most countries because oil and electricity and water power have reduced its use. The production of coal in the world has been stationary for the last 15 years, while many European countries have become self-supplied who, before, imported British coal. In consequence there are between 200,000 and 250,000 superfluous miners in Great Britain today for whom it is difficult to find alternative employment because of the depression in other industries.

**Cotton Consumption Falls**  
What is true of coal is true also of the other staples. The consumption of cotton goods is falling while Oriental nations, which used to be the great consumers, are now becoming producers on their own account. The capacity for steel production and for shipbuilding is overdeveloped during the war while the world demand for steel products and ships has never yet overtaken it. So people in Great Britain are inclined to look out across the seas for the signs which indicate returning prosperity quite as much as to look inward to their own industrial conditions. And already the signs are beginning to improve.

The capital available for world

development is rapidly accumulating again. And the United States, which before the war hardly exported any capital at all, except to Central America, is now taking the lead in the process. Last year, for instance, its foreign issues amounted to no less than \$1,500,000,000, though the net figure was less than half because of foreign investments in the United States. There are 1,800,000,000 people in the world, most of whom still use no power or machinery. As capital is used to increase the productive power of this enormous population the volume of world trade will immensely increase and the trade depression which has so persistently beset Great Britain since 1920 will disappear, if her industries are efficiently conducted.

In that field also the omens are favorable. The barren controversy between Capital and Labor, Socialism and individualism, employer and employee, is clearly coming to an end. Both sides are beginning to realize that the solution is maximum efficiency on the part of both Capital and Labor in increasing quality and production, coupled with justice and generosity in distributing the proceeds so that wages will steadily rise, while Capital secures the reward which will insure enterprise and ability in command and fresh supplies of capital as they are required.

Even so, however, economics like politics, are forcing to the front the necessity for international co-operation for peace as the necessary condition of prosperity everywhere. Not only is war destructive of wealth, the fear and risk of war drive nations to that attempt at self-sufficiency which is one of the great impediments to international trade and world development, and which is becoming more and more impossible in practice. Once war is effectively outlawed every nation will begin to develop those resources and those talents with which it was chiefly endowed, trade will flow in an ever-increasing and vivifying stream all over the world, tariffs and other impediments will tend to come down, and we will approach that federation of the world, that parliament of man, that universal prosperity of which seers have prophesied and poets sung.

## Kellogg Proposals Consistent With League Covenant

So Says Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Who Admits Need of Slight Changes

**LONDON**—"The Kellogg proposals are entirely consistent with the Covenant of the League of Nations. The peace pact proposed would be of great assistance and a buttress to the League," Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who resigned his post as British representative of the Naval Armament Conference at Paris when the attempt to cut down the cruisers program failed, made these remarks in a recent address to the League of Nations Union.

Doubts had been raised, he continued, in reference to the obligation imposed upon members of the League to take action against any country which in breach of its obligations under the League resorted to war against another member of the League.

That had been called the gap in the Kellogg Treaty would be to close that gap forever. There was no conflict, however, between the Covenant and the Kellogg proposals, the latter merely completed the design, the foundations of which were laid by the Covenant. An objection had been made that if they abjured war they would not be able to use force against any country that broke the peace of the world. He thought that was a misreading of the Kellogg proposals.

The draft treaty proposed by Mr. Kellogg merely required those who signed it to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. That did not prevent some form of coercion being exercised by the countries of the world against any country which became the breaker of the peace of the world.

He had been asked whether the

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reservation in the British reply had the full support of the League of Nations Union. His reply was that there was nothing in the reply which amounted to reservation. He would rather say that the comments, and, if they liked, the hesitations, in the British reply were all that they had to deal with. He had been asked whether he agreed with the statement in the British reply that no appreciable difference was to be found between the American and French proposals. He thought that the underlying purpose of the two proposals was the same. They had a very different method of expression, but he believed it was true to say that there was no fundamental difference, and that there was no reason whatever why with some slight modifications they should not arrive at complete agreement on the general theory.

## Severe Repression of Reds in Japan Meets Opposition

Younger Members of Seiyukai Try to Block Government's Autocratic Powers

**TOKYO**—Intense opposition is being aroused against the Government's proposal to secure an emergency Imperial ordinance making even stricter the law by which the Ministry of Home Affairs and the police are enabled to combat Communism.

The law as it stands is so loosely worded that its interpretation is left largely to police discretion. It can be invoked against almost anyone who expresses an opinion which differs in the least from the orthodox views of the bureaucracy, and has been so invoked more than once. This was especially noticeable during the recent general election, when police persecution of opposition candidates, and especially candidates of the Labor parties, went to a ridiculous length.

**Nation-Wide Round-Up**  
Following the election the Government staged a nation-wide round-up of suspected Communists, more than 1,000 persons being arrested. Most of these were released following an examination by the police, but about 150 were held for trial on more specific charges.

Since this general round-up two months ago arrests of other suspected Communists have been frequent. Scarcely a day passes that the papers do not tell of one or more such. Often the persons arrested are students, and in many universities student societies have been compelled by the Government to disband.

The Government caused the dissolution of one of the proletarian political parties, and has demanded that many students be expelled from various universities on the ground that they are suspected of Communist leanings. Often no effort is made to substantiate these charges.

Not content with its present powers, the Tanaka Government intends to request an emergency ordinance from the Emperor which would make any attempt to change the form of the state punishable by capital punishment and which would revise the existing law in such a manner as to make it more autocratic than ever.

**Public Opposed to Move**  
The public as a whole is opposed to this move, as are the Opposition parties. A movement has now arisen among the younger members of the

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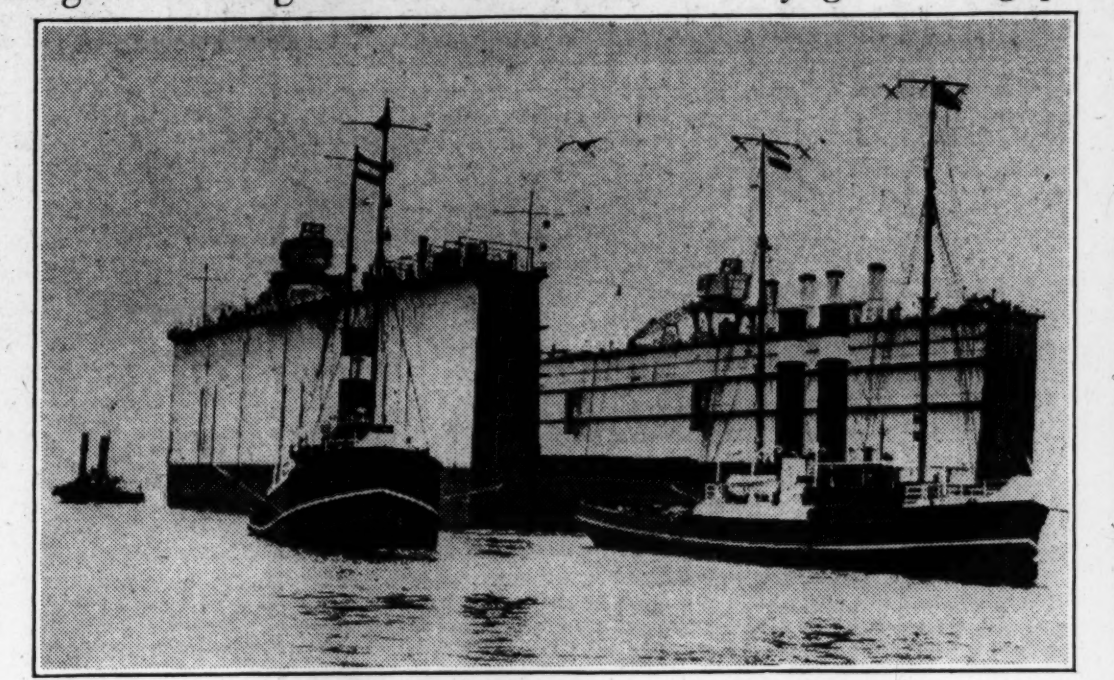
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Selyukai, the Government party, to block it, but there seems to be little prospect of success.

The impression given by the Government's activity in this connection is that Japan is riddled with Communist plots and is in great danger therefrom. Those in a position to know scoff at the idea. While it is true that a few Japanese are pro-Communists, they are very few in number. Most of those accused of being so have done no more than study Marxism from an academic standpoint, and many of them have opposed it outright following such a study.

## LONDON ERECTS PANEL TO ADVERTISE PEACE

**LONDON**—A "peace panel" the first, it is believed in the world, was dedicated recently at Palmer's Green, North London. The panel, which cost about £100, is designed as a perpetual advertisement in the cause of world peace and has been erected on behalf of the local branch of the League of Nations Union. It is about 22 feet long by 12 high.

The opening ceremony took place in the Palmer's Green Baptist Chapel and the Baptist community also provided the site. Many hundreds of people assembled and long before the appointed hour all the seats were full and an overflow meeting was therefore arranged in the basement of the church. The idea of the panel originated with J. W. Neal, editor of a local newspaper. Later, a competition was organized in the Palmer's Green district for a suitable design, the winner being E. M. K. Ellerton. Palmer's Green hopes that its initiative in erecting the panel will be followed, not only in other parts of England, but throughout the world.

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## Germany and Italy Finally Agree on Rail Compromise

Austria Also Is Satisfied With Present Arrangement on Trade Areas

**HAMBURG**—The stubborn tug-of-war which has for the past three years been in progress between Hamburg and Trieste for the great trade of the commercial and industrial areas lying midway between the two ports has now ended.

For some time past both Germany and Italy have been negotiating for a compromise in the railway freight cutting policies in which the two countries had been forced to engage in the interest of the Elbe and the Adriatic respectively.

The question at issue was whether Hamburg or Trieste should have the

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## Theatrical News—Art—Music—Motion Pictures

## Ravinia Opera Opening

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE Ravinia Opera, added to its numerous distinctions the minor, yet not insignificant, one of opening its seventeenth season on June 23 with a bill which had not been rehearsed and was arranged only seven hours before the curtains parted, after Elisabeth Rethberg had found herself unable to take part in the scheduled performance of Verdi's "Masked Ball." The favorite double bill, "Pagliacci," followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," was hurriedly determined upon, and a double cast was quickly recruited from among Louis Eckstein's Minute Men and Women, with only Giovanni Martinelli and Giuseppe Danise held over from among the principals of the final listed in the summer's initial cast.

Queen Mario, who was a Ravinia soprano some seasons ago but is present there only privately this summer, as the wife of Wilfrid Peltier, an assistant conductor, somewhere found costumes for the rôle of Nedda, and performed the part with a straightforwardness of tone and a neatness of characterization which did much to persuade the audience the evening was to be both a profitable and a happy one. Even before her Ballatella, however, Mr. Danise had reassuringly lent his untutored baritone to the prologue, and the undismayed Mr. Martinelli had launched forth upon one of his favorite impersonations with familiar zestfulness, familiar assurance and familiar wealth of stentorian tone. José Mojica, as Beppo, completed the cast admirably.

"Cavalleria Rusticana"

For "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mr. Eckstein had foreshortened his plans for the week's succession of happy events. Miss Florence Easton, who has long been an intermittent member of the company, though absent since the summer of 1925, was to have made her reappearance before a public always enthusiastic in its praise of her, on the following Tuesday evening, as Flora, in "The Three Kings." She obligingly accepted sudden duties, however, and gave a brilliant performance as Santuzza, singing with great beauty and freshness of tone, and outlining the rôle with her characteristic impetuosity and her characteristic impetuosity in actual delivery. Mario Chamlee, to have been held in abeyance until Wednesday's "Böhème," was the Turiddu, and Mary Estelle, who had his first obligations of the year in the same Puccini bill, cracked his whip—somewhat unsteadily, it is true—as Alfio. Both these gentlemen, like Miss Easton herself, seemed in the best of condition when last heard at Ravinia, and like all members of both casts, were clearly bent upon giving special lustre to an occasion which no true Ravinia enthusiast, however, has the slightest notion would turn out disastrously. Gladys Swarthout's blinding voice was heard in the part of Lola, and Phyllis Falco was the "Mamma Lucia."

Both operas were conducted by

Gennaro Papia, working, as always, with no score before him. The indefatigable chorus sang superbly, and, with the members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra who sup-

plied the accompaniments, willingly bent every effort to maintaining a degree of smoothness which would have been commendable even after the ordinary period of rehearsal. The double bill had once before been used as a Ravinia "opener," it is no familiar to afford new perspectives on an opera company so well established as this one, except in just such an emergency, when the minute efficiency, the friendly readiness and the unselfish co-operation of the forces involved made manifest to an audience visibly eager for proof of a fact all had long affectionately surmised, that no contratemps can even temporarily diminish Ravinia's capacities for dispensing unique operatic pleasures. Perhaps the most unexpected item in the evening's entertainment was that Otto H. Kahn, the Metropolitan Opera dignitary, who was present for his annual visit to Ravinia, and for the speech Mr. Eckstein annually elicits from him, spoke in a decidedly lighter vein than heretofore.

"Louise"

The season's second bill, "Louise," offered material which, for a summer's inaugurals, was suitably complementary to the conventional Italianism of the "Masked Ball" and realized in "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria." One of the two operatic successes France has produced in the present century, and yet an item sufficiently rare to leave any repertoire distinguished. Charpentier's realistic music drama was first heard at Ravinia last summer. It was held to be peculiarly fitting that it should have been performed thus early in the current season, and that the names part should once more be sung by so brilliant a soprano as Yvonne Gall, whose rather unexpected advent in the Ravinia forces in 1927 led to its production there.

Mme. Gall's performance on June 24 was full of the clarity, precision and sympathy of thought, full of the economy and grace of workmanship and full of the vocal ease and authority which stamp her as one of the most stimulating of contemporary repertoire artists. Edvard Johnson, for several summers Ravinia favorite, was the Julien, Julia Clausen and Léon Rother added enjoyable performances as

## Schubert Concerts in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

CONCERTGOERS and critics have had such a course of Schubert lately that they stand no danger of forgetting that 1928 is the centenary. Singers, of course, are in their element, and one of the benefits of the centenary is that it has set them hunting through 600 songs in order of confining themselves to the familiar handful.

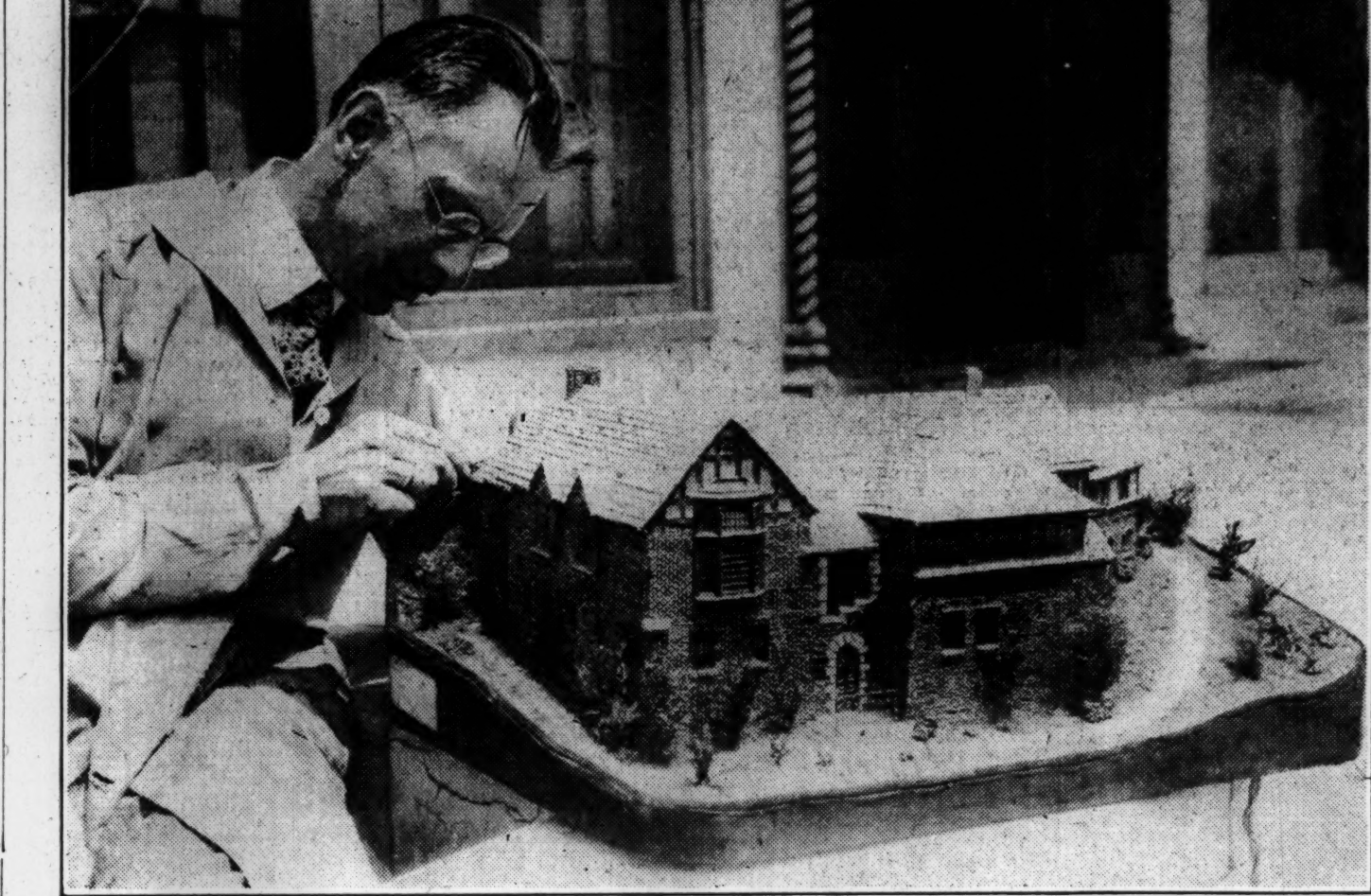
Megan Foster and John Goss had many lovely things for their recital at Wigmore Hall. The former was most successful in those songs where birdlike purity and ease, archness and the surface emotions were demanded. Her "Fischerweise" was captivating. John Goss, with his expressive voice, unforced Irish attractiveness and deeper musical readings, gave songs after songs in masterpieces usually neglected. How lovely "Alinde" is! Even though Goss sang it with undue scholastic care. His performance of "Der Zwerg" had the breadth and uncanny thrill this song requires; and what in its way could have been better than his penetrating pity and beauty of phrasing in the "Litané."

Like Goss, Mark Raphael gave his concert in Wigmore Hall. His vocal equipment lies within narrower limits. "Meeres Stille," the "Gesang des Harfners" and all the songs that requisition his excellent mezzo-voice or his gift for tender melancholy suited him well. "Hippolyti" was charming. "An die Leier," however, needed more contrast.

"Auf dem Wasser zu Singen" was done with a clipping staccato reminiscent of the Jewel Song in "Faust," and, to pass from the particular to the general, the singing shapes his words less well at their beginnings than at their ends.

Musical enthusiasm was the strong point of Lily Zacher's Schubert-Brahms recital in Wigmore Hall. Her singing of the beginning of each song usually carried her over the difficulties occasioned by her powerful but not perfectly managed voice.

Three Schubert concerts (all in Wigmore Hall) are being given by Adila Pachir, Friedrich Winer and Harold Dahlquist. It remains to be said that at the first concert Dahlquist sang with the repose and intensity of the real musician in "An die Sonne," "Fischerweise,"



Karl Suchomel of Los Angeles Expertly Visualizes the Architect's Plans.

Wide World

## Primitive Art for Manchester

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchester, Eng.

RECENTLY Sir William Boyd Dawkins has presented to the Manchester City Art Gallery a collection of art drawings and wall paintings of the primitive age. The collection consists of casts of primitive objects which have been taken from originals in various museums and which have been colored and prepared by Sir William and Lady Boyd Dawkins. There are also a good many frescoes and engravings from the works of Professor Breuil.

Various aspects of the collection are of extraordinary interest and importance. It would be easy in such circumstances to stress one and not another, and still easier to jump to absurd conclusions. One thing, however, is obvious. Here is a unique collection which illustrates both the dawn of art and the life and thought of Troglodyte man.

Short of visiting the caves themselves there is no other way than by this collection of sifting the evidence and arriving at a sane and comprehensive verdict.

An art critic complains that these works of paleolithic man show very little sign of "contemplation and deep feeling expressed in a harmonious relationship of forms." Such a criticism seems slightly superficial. It is an artistic estimate to be made at all, it is necessary to see a division in the collection. That is to say, it is necessary to reject the work of superstition and the work of individual experience.

The frescoes, for instance, as Sir William says himself, are probably intended to secure success in hunting, the belief being that the possession of a figure of man or animal gave a mastery over the original. That being so it is slightly pedantic to say that the collection is a whole, that they lack "contemplation and deep feeling expressed in a harmonious relationship of forms." But here and there is a piece of work which stands out and deserves serious notice. True, it is rarely more than a feeling for decoration, a true creative sense which was never quite developed. The important point is that it was there.

Turning to another side of the collection there can be no doubt of the high mental and creative man. Moreover, it is difficult to discover evidences of that savagery, that impulse for war, which primitive man is so generally supposed to have

possessed. There seems, indeed, not a little evidence to support the idea that modern evils we complain of, have been born of civilization and are not an inheritance.

Sir William Boyd Dawkins makes some interesting observations in a preface to the catalogue. The engravings, he says, were made with the sharp points and edges of flints, and the pictures are evidently the work of a succession of artists. The older frescoes are sometimes overlaid with later ones. These mural

decorations extend from the entrance into the darkest chambers and passages, the best preserved being those to which the light of day has never penetrated.

The work in these places must therefore have been done by artificial light, with the aid of lamps supplied with melted fat. These lamps have been found in refuse heaps, together with hollow bones filled with the prepared colors, and blunted flint instruments used by the engravers. The colors used in the paintings were obtained from peroxide of manganese and iron (black), peroxide of iron (red) and yellow ochre mixed with melted fat.

## The Goldman Band Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

ENCORE is hardly possible after the close of the "Farewell" Symphony of Haydn, as appeared at a Goldman Band concert in Central Park. Another piece, when the platform is reduced from a full assemblage of musicians to the conductor and two players, is not to be thought of, however hearty the applause. So a purpose is served by this work today, though it may be different from that which the composer designed when he wrote it, nearly 160 years ago.

A rather faint sound issues from the "Shell" on the Mall, when old music like this is played. To a person on the edge of the great crowd, the symphony proves something to see more than something to hear. Even at the beginning, when all the members of the band are in their places, the tone flows but lightly forth; with insufficient strength, indeed, to prevail against the noise of talking and walking. Toward the conclusion, instruments have ceased to have effect at all, and instead of listeners, those on the fringe become spectators, watching one pair of performers after another discontinue their motions of blowing and make their exit. At last all the men in straw coats are gone but the two at the front desk of clarinets, Mr. Gold-

man, in blue and white, beating time for them alone.

Then, in a place where encore is the rule, the rule has to be broken. None of Mr. Goldman's marches in the style of Sousa after that. It is intermission, the "Shell" stands vacant and the through around the edge swings into currents of promenade, while that seated within the ropes raises a loud hum of conversation.

Not easily explained, these matters of open-air sonority. The barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman" came through small, and the anvil chorus from "Trovatore" not especially large. The overture, "Light Cavalry," by Von Suppé, for the most part swelled the breeze to reasonable extension; but "The Stars and Stripes Forever" of Sousa, what a gloriously scored piece for out of doors! Masterful John Philip! Great American composer, he is this day a growing name. Unrivaled bandmaster, spokesman of the people—all of them—he deserves every honor, and he has no doubt received it. That a musician in the United States can have, for that matter, Edwin Franko Goldman possesses the knack, as far, in any event, as the baton is concerned. He has rhythm in the grip end of that stick; interpretation, too, at its point.

W. P. T.

## New Notions in Decoration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

WHEN craftsmen espouse a new idea, it is not because they entertain some deep philosophy concerning it, but because they think it will work out well in their particular job. We can look a little more seriously to the possibility of permanence in the wayward progress of modern art, when we see it taken seriously by makers of furniture, fabrics and ceramics. For these workers invest more than their time in their projects: they employ expensive materials that must be paid for. There must be substantial return. Less troubled are the artisans of the brush, who paint exotically and wildly between extended sojourns at "The Dome," where we are told there are frequently deep discussions on aesthetics.

Although there have been exhibitions recently in the United States that have presented the last word in the matter of decorative arts, one finds at the Spring Salon of Decorative Artists here in Paris that the best was not sent across the Atlantic. Indeed, it is a revelation to see in the exhibits at the Grand Palais how truly comfortable and natural the new arrangements can be made to suit the demands of modern living. There was too much of the element of compromise in the American exhibits, a sort of halfway admission of modernism that made one feel in the ensemble that it was neither here nor there.

Cubism found its way more logically in the crafts, those especially that are three-dimensional, that emphasize the constructive element. In chairs and chests, in vases and lamps the craftsmen have superposed a very conscious emphasis upon structural lines, on the functional. They adorn the piece only to the extent that it may look more comfortable, more useful. Flatness and polished surfaces are preferred. There are few curves, exceedingly spare ones, at that. Utter simplicity is sought, to the point, sometimes, of plainness. In order to make the break with the traditional more complete, the craftsmen are employing different materials, aluminum, in one extreme instance, for the furnishings of a yacht, with oil cloth upholstery. Fabrics may cover the walls, monotonous with a grained effect or stripe to relieve the surface. There is experiment in every detail and naturally a human desire to be "different."

Allowance must be made for eccentricity, but on the whole the crafts seem to be following more closely in line with progress and change in the standard of living, and notions of comfort. These modern rooms should logically be as different in tone from the old, as an automobile is different from a carriage. The grand manner with all its splendor is replaced by the pursuit of comfort and efficiency. And through it all there persists a certain democracy that has leveled and raised standards with the same gesture.

Paradox, again, in this art as in the others. For while one sits and dreams about the wisdom of the new idea, one must gaze upon walls that are papered with designs of red chrysanthemums, upon windows draped stuffily with mustard damasks, upon awkward wardrobes. For in actual living in Paris the old

notions predominate, as they do in diet and in the theater. Tradition and modernism tramp along side by side, smiling and grinning at one another.

## "Happy-Go-Lucky"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, CONN.—AT PARSONS

Theater the Macbane Players presented on July 2 "Happy-Go-Lucky," by Ian Hay, directed by Ralph Macbane.

Farces played in July ought not to be "riotous"; some we know, would surely overhear the audience as well as the actors, for it is almost as warm work to laugh for two hours and a half as to run in and out of rooms, jump over furniture and throw it about. "Happy-Go-Lucky" was well chosen among farces for not being too "uproarious." Indeed, it usually maintains the temperate and congenial warmth of a comedy of manners. With such values do the Macbane Players offer it as their last production of the season.

How like a character out of Dickens is Hubert Drice's impersonation of Samuel Stillholme, the sheriff's officer! The cockney accent perfect, the clothes, the glance, the walk—in every particular Mr. Drice shows observation, skill and imagination. It is he who stays until he gets what he wants, and gives what the audience wants.

Miss Beatrix Thompson plays a winning Tilly, full of airs and graces to her enemies, of good sense and kindness to her friends. The sincerity with which she defies her "ladyship" and then breaks down, makes it impossible to look back on the play as a farce at all.

Leo G. Carroll's Welwyn is a dignified and rather piteous study of wasted opportunity! Hilda Plowright's Mrs. Welwyn is never intended to be hilarious. Theodore St. John is a rowdy and unselfconscious Perce.

## Stork Filmed in Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The stork, thanks to Hans Christian Andersen and other poets and writers, has become quite a famous bird, even in parts of the world in which it is not to be found. Denmark has long been one of its favorite haunts, but here, too, its numbers are rapidly diminishing. There were villages with hundreds of storks. The writer, when driving in Jutland a good many years ago, remembers that storks might continually be seen by the roadside, nor would they be disturbed by the carriage.

To obtain some film studies of this peculiar and popular bird, a French specialist has been busy at work with his camera in different parts of Denmark, working for an American film company. At Slesvig, in the marshes near Tønder, there are still many storks; and from there he proceeded to the ancient town of Ribe; thence to Viborg and the island of Fühnen, where the village of Alsted is famed for its storks. The heron, rarer than he used to be, is also included in the program, but is less approachable than the stork, who feels quite at home with man.

Very little has hitherto been seen in Denmark of British films. Now a well-known Danish firm has entered into a film-producing agreement with British International Pictures, Ltd., to produce British films in Denmark.

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## Pasadena Playhouse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Playhouse Association are being

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Brown's policy aims at establishing

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Guild, membership in the Pasadena

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The existing membership of the

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## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Race for a Gift

By A. W. PEACH

TED LEWIS turned from the newspaper which he was reading and said to his chum, Bert Willis: "Bert, if there ever was a chance for us here it is! They are going to have a canoe race at the summer regatta at Hotel Wesocogin, and the prize is \$50. Oh, boy, if we could only win that, we could give Uncle Bill the surprise of his life!"

Bert read the account and held out his hand to his chum. "Old fellow, let's enter Contrary Mary, and see if we can't land the fifty! That fifty will buy one dandy rowboat for Bill!"

The two chums shook hands. Then they began to plan. They lived on the shore of a lake where there were many summer hotels and cottages, and the summer boat races at the big hotel were popular. Contrary Mary was a canoe that a summer visitor had given them after it had become battered against some rocks. The chums had patched it up and painted it. It was a slim, sleek-looking canoe but rather "cranky" and not easy to handle unless one knew just how. Both Ted and Bert were skilled swimmers, but they were not used to the more than once until they learned to make her behave. Ted had named her from the old rhyme: "Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow?"

Uncle Bill

On the bank of the river running into the lake and through the farm that Ted's father owned, "Uncle Bill" lived. He was not really an "uncle," but he had been a good friend to the boys since they were little fellows. Bill lived in a little cabin he had built, and he made his living fishing in the lake and selling the pike and perch he caught in the city. He was old and odd in his ways, but the boys loved him. A sudden flood that had swept the section had carried away his row boat, and "Uncle Bill" without a boat was without the means of earning a livelihood. The boys knew how distressed and anxious he was; so they had schemed to win the prize if they could and purchase a boat for him.

That week the two chums practiced steadily. They were expert paddlers, but they knew that small country town race some of the best canoes and the best canoeists on the lake. So they kept at their practice, arranging signals, studying ways and means of getting all the power they could into their strokes. The practice and the thinking paid, for as Bert said: "The more you work and the more you think, the more you can do and the more you understand!"

When the eventful day came, and when they reached the hotel, Bert slim canoe slipped steadily on toward the buoy.

"Now!" Ted thought, and he raised the oar. Bert's strong back bent, and Contrary Mary began to creep up—by the third canoe, by the second. The blare of sirens and whistles came to his ears faintly. Contrary Mary had some friends in the summer crowd.

"Now!" Ted thought, and he prepared to make the curve. The oar obeyed his paddle and swung out. The slim canoe drove still at the buoy, passed it; but taking its curve like a gull, Ted's canoe swept close inside the buoy and into the home stretch while the slim canoe was curving around far out. Another wild tumult of shrieking horns came to Ted's ears.

"Now comes the test!" Ted thought. He was hard pressed, but the long hours of patient practice came to his help. The slim canoe straightened out its course a little to the right and beyond them—far from beaten yet.

Ted lifted the count, his eyes on the last buoy in front of the hotel, its yellow flag gleaming. Once more Bert responded without a break, and Contrary Mary surged ahead. The slim canoe crept up again, and once more Ted lifted the count, and once more Bert's back bent to the faster stroke. The slim canoe did not gain. Near the yellow flag came nearer, nearer. The red canoe fighting with them never lost an inch, it seemed to Ted, but neither did Contrary Mary. The shrieking horns seemed all around them. The yellow flag flashed—beyond! Bert slumped down, and Ted felt as if his arms had suddenly become lead. A motorboat slid up, and a man with a ribbon on his coat shouted: "Boys, that was one great race!"

The red canoe nosed up, and a young fellow in the stern called: "You won all right. Congratulations. You used your head and I didn't use mine. I never thought of cutting in on that buoy."

Ted and Bert did not linger. The minute that the fifty dollars was in their hands, they cut across the lake to Macey's shop, where boats were made. They picked out a good one, offered the money, and then, to their alarm, learned that fifty dollars would not include the oars. All the fun went out of their happiness.

Macey saw that something was wrong. Ted explained the trouble. Macey had the name of being hard and close, but when he heard Ted's story, he said shortly: "What! you boys win that race to buy a boat for old Bill? Say, take those oars and go along!"

Ted shouted his joy, and his thanks, and once more they were off. It was a long paddle home, and they were weary, but they forgot their weariness when, at last, they paddled slowly to the bank with the boat in tow, and made it firm. Just as they tied it, old "Uncle Bill" came down from his shack. "Hello, boys, glad to—" he began, and then stopped as he saw the boat.

"That's yours, Uncle Bill—present from Bert and me!" Ted announced smiling.

The old man stared at the fine boat, his lips moved silently, and then he said huskily, "Boys, I don't—I—it's—"

"Never mind trying to thank us, Uncle Bill; you have been mighty good to us since we were little fellows boating round you; and it's time we tried to be good to you. What do you say, Bert?"

"That's just what I say!" Bert agreed. "It's yours, Uncle Bill—for keeps!"

## Four-H Champions Help to Solve the Farm Problem



Left to Right—Welcoming Delegates to the National 4-H Boys' and Girls' Camp, Washington, D. C.  
Flag-Raising Exercises in the Club Camp.  
Miss Erna Riedel of Maryland Playing With One of the Young Pure-Bred Dairy Goats.

## Farm Boys and Girls in Washington

THE national capital has long been accustomed to those who talk long and knowingly about the farm problem but who do very little toward solving it. Recently, however, with some 150 champion farm boys and girls attending the National 4-H Club encampment here, this city has enjoyed a very unique experience by coming into contact with those who are "doing" much toward solving the problems of the farm and "saying" very little.

Selected from the 61,712 farm boys and girls now enrolled in 4-H clubs throughout the United States, 75 boys and 73 girls, together with 63 state leaders, came to Washington as the "climax of the awards of club work." They camped in tents pitched on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture in the very shadow of the department's new \$2,000,000 building now under construction. They were chosen for this honor because they have won distinction in numerous lines of club work and in leadership.

After a week of work and play, in which they visited the many historic places in and near the capital, made trips to the department's numerous experimental farms, visited the department's laboratories, and witnessed numerous agricultural problems under experiment, they scattered again to the 39 states from whence they came. They took home with them much in the way of knowledge and inspiration for a greater service to their community, but they have left much of the same quality with the officials of the department and with others who have been privileged to get to know them.

Typical of the 148 champions who have camped in the capital are two boys and two girls from Massachusetts.

**Two Boy Champions**

First there is Lawrence Bigelow of Worcester County. Starting with a little 2 by 4 shed, this club member now has a modern up-to-date poultry house for 100 hens, and a bank account of \$1000 and property worth \$500. This young poultry hater is now a junior in high school and is making plans to attend college with the money he has earned through club activities. His poultry activities are not limited to his own flock, for he has been president of his local club, county poultry champion, and a member of the poultry judging team selected at the Worcester judging show. For two years he has been secretary of the Harvard poultry show, putting on a show that exhibited more than 400 birds and won for him the trustees' cup for Worcester County. In the past three years he has won more than 60 ribbons, \$64 in cash and many other prizes, and four ribbons for egg-laying contests.

Then there is Arthur Gould of Hampshire County, who borrowed a hen from his dad and bought a setting of eggs from a neighbor to start his poultry business. He has since gone into the business of hatching and selling baby chicks. From his poultry and garden enterprise he is saving the money to attend the Massachusetts Agricultural College and has induced two classmates to attend college with him.

**Two Girl Champions**

Sally Bradley, of Berkshire County won fame in club work as a producer and showman of baby beavers, and as a judge of good livestock. She was so good, in fact, that she went to the Chicago International Livestock Exposition in 1926 as a member of the state judging team. But Sally's activities are by no means confined to baby beaver production. She is a poultry expert of no small caliber as well, winning county championship for the best pullet and first and second at the Eastern States exhibit. When her father lacked the time to build her a much-needed poultry house, she took the matter into her own hands, ordered the lumber, did a great part of the construction work herself and supervised the rest.

"The finest thing that Sally has given to club work," says her country club leader, "has been her desire to help other boys and girls find the satisfaction in club life she has found." She is now a freshman at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and is planning her college career as a basis for 4-H club work in the future.

Another club girl whose record is very little toward solving it. Recently, however, with some 150 champion farm boys and girls attending the National 4-H Club encampment here, this city has enjoyed a very unique experience by coming into contact with those who are "doing" much toward solving the problems of the farm and "saying" very little.

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## Current Events

## The Search for Amundsen

R OALD AMUNDSEN, the famous Arctic explorer, who set out over two weeks ago to rescue General Noble and the crew of the airship, Italia, has himself been lost, and at the time of writing no news has been received of him except an unconfirmed rumor that a seal hunter reported to a fishing boat that he had seen Amundsen and his party repairing their airplane on an ice flow to the southeast of Spitzbergen.

Meanwhile General Noble was rescued some days ago by the Swedish flier, Lieut. E. Lundborg. The General was unwilling to leave his men but Lundborg and the others insisted. It was felt, too, that his experience would be of the greatest possible value in superintending the rescue of the remaining members of the party.

After landing General Noble safely, Lieutenant Lundborg returned for the others but in landing on the ice his airplane was overturned. He was not injured, and has since been busy trying to repair his machine. A message has been received from him asking for some parts to be lowered by parachute.

There are now, including Amundsen's party, 15 or 16 men to be rescued. Fox has been hampering the seaplanes in their efforts at rescue, but a Russian ice breaker is slowly making its way through the ice toward Lieutenant Lundborg and those of the Italia's crew who are with him.

Fla. won the senior scale model contest. George Thompson Jr., 15, of Winner, S. D. was the winner of the junior scale model contest.

Dennis's entry was a scale model of a Curtiss Hawk plane and was one of 249 entries in the contest sent by boys in all parts of the country. He was adjudged national champion and will receive a trip to the forthcoming annual Pulitzer Air Races at Los Angeles.

There were 24 finalists in the indoor competition. In the outdoor contest Joseph J. Lucas, 34, of Chicago, a member of the Illinois Model Aero Club, kept his craft in the air for 264 seconds in competition with 160 boys from 12 to 19 years of age, but was not eligible under the rules to receive the principal prize for this event. He was awarded first prize in the senior outdoor class.

**The Democratic Nominee**

Last week the National Democratic Convention in session at Houston, Tex., nominated Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York as the Democratic Party's choice for President. Like Secretary Hoover, the Republican Party's nominee, Governor Smith was also elected on the first ballot.

In spite of the fact that Governor Smith is known to be a pronounced "wet," i. e., in favor of modification of the prohibition law, the party included in their platform a statement on law enforcement intended to appease the "drys" in the party.

But in his message of acceptance to the convention, the Governor states his own attitude plainly. "It is well known," he said, "that I believe there should be fundamental changes in the present provisions for national prohibition. . . ."

The Democratic Party contains many who are ardent supporters of prohibition and they are thus faced with a difficult problem. Already there is talk of the formation of a Hoover Democratic League in the South which shall encourage votes for Hoover, although it will be careful not to interfere with Democratic nominees locally or for Congress.

## CAMPS FOR ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS

## The White Mountain Camps

TAMMORTH, N. H.

CAMP CHOCORUA	CAMP LARCOM
For Boys	For Girls
VRAIMONT COTTAGES	GLADHILL VRAIMONT
For Adults	

Wholly separate camps under one Board of Directors. All the usual and some unusual features. 25th season. Send for booklet.

S. G. DAVIDSON, Director  
The Christian Science Monitor

## One Stroke of the Gavel

"The Meeting Will Come to Order!"

Then What?—

If You Are in the Chair  
Can You Conduct a Business Meeting With Assurance?  
Are You Always Certain What to Do Next?

If You Are on the Floor  
Can You Make and Amend Motions Correctly?  
Can You Rise to a Question of Privilege?

## The Christian Science Monitor

Will Give You Instruction

## Correct Parliamentary Procedure

Through a Series of Twenty Articles  
Appearing on the Women's Page  
Every Tuesday,

July 3—November 13

Women who belong to clubs, churches and other organizations which conduct business meetings will find this series invaluable. Each article will include a parliamentary drill giving concrete examples of WHAT TO DO and HOW TO DO IT. Tell your husbands and brothers about it! Follow the series together and you will be well versed on Practical Parliamentary Points.

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## The Adventures of Waddles



## Scent Making at Home

Have you ever tried to make your own scent? Of course, non-alcoholic scents cannot be expected to equal those sold in attractive bottles by the shops, but anyone with a garden having an abundance of sweet-scented flowers can produce a perfume which will delight those who use it.

Any sweet-scented flowers may be used, such as lilacs of the valley, lilac wallflowers, violets, cowslips, roses, lavender. Collect the blooms just before noon, since at that hour they contain their maximum amount of scent. Fully opened flowers should be rejected. After the flowers have been dried in the open air, the petals should be carefully placed aside. The stems and central portion of the flower should not be used, neither should fragments of stalk and leaf.

While the petals are drying get ready two or three wide-necked glass jars, a supply of the purest salad oil, a little bay salt, and a sheet of cotton wool. Cut the cotton wool into discs to fit exactly into the jars—about ten to each jar. Soak these well in the salad oil and place them on a plate until required.

Now sprinkle a thin layer of bay salt at the bottom of one of the glass jars, and on top of this a thin layer of petals, followed by an oil-soaked wad of cotton wool. Now put in another layer of salt, another layer of petals, and then a further disc of cotton wool, continuing in this order until the jar is full, and slightly pressing down as the work proceeds.

## New Eagle Scout Troop

To carry on the aims of Scouting in the college, 35 students at Stanford University in California who are Eagle Scouts in the Boy Scouts of America have banded together to make up the first Eagle Scout Troop in the Nation.

Taking as their objective a set of high standards, the new Eagle Scout Troop has already won the commendation of all those at the college and the commendation of the college officials. The members of the troop have pledged themselves to endeavor to be 100 per cent honor men and to set an example before all the men of Stanford University.

They have agreed that they will hold regular meetings where young men who have been Scouts can get together and discuss and further Scouting ideals through the school year, so that when they return to their home communities they can take active leadership in the training of boys. The Eagle Scouts have also agreed to develop at the college such a fraternal spirit that every incoming Eagle Scout may feel the presence of a fellowship that will tie him to the high ideals and splendid spirit of real Scouting.

## CAMPS FOR GIRLS

## Santa Barbara Girls' Camp

Affiliated with Berkeley Hall School, CALIFORNIA—Three hours from Los Angeles. A small exclusive camp to which girls return year after year. Ninth season on the Pacific Coast. Send for the pictorial "Camp Santa Barbara" published by the girls last season. Director, Miss Anna Meritt East, care of Berkeley Hall School and Berkeley Hall, Telephone Oxford 0814.

## CAMPS FOR BOYS

## THORPE for BOYS

6 to 16. A real home, motherly care. On Lake Michigan, 45 minutes north of Chicago. Semi-military. All sports under coach from U. of Ill. coaching school. Skating and tobogganing in winter. Riding, Tutoring without added cost. Limited enrollment. Summer camp. Catalog. BOX S, LAKE FOREST, ILL.

## TWIN OAKS

For boys 6 to 16 in the Schooley Mountain Range, Budd Lake, N. J. From June 29 to August 31. All land and water sports. Educational trips to points of interest nearby. Carefully selected counsellors. \$240.00. Write for booklet.

Emanuel E. Nadel, Director  
BUDD LAKE, N. J.







# STOCKS RISE BUOYANT IN ACTIVE MARKET

Better Credit Conditions  
Play Important Part  
in Trading

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Lowering of the call money rate from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent today stimulated the recovery in stock prices which set in early this week.

Extreme gains of 2 to nearly 11 points were distributed over a broad list, with nearly a score of issues moving into new high ground.

Trading showed a marked expansion in volume, sales in the first three hours running just short of 1,400,000 shares, as compared with less than 1,000,000 in the corresponding period on Tuesday.

Private advices from Washington that the Treasury Department looked for an easing of money rates after the quarterly settlements had been completed went a long way in restoring bullish sentiment. Banks called \$5,000,000 in loans but plenty of new money poured into the market.

Except for reports of possible improvement in the oil and copper industries, there was little in the day's trade news to influence the price movements. The sudden passing of Alfred Lowenstein, Belgian financier, which is reported to have unsettled European financial markets, was without visible effect on stock exchange prices.

High-priced specialties were again in the vanguard of the advance. Case Threshing soared 10 1/2 to a new record high at 25 1/2. Wright Aeronautical rose 9 1/2. Indian Refining preferred 3 1/2 to a new high at 19 1/2, and Du Pont 8 1/2.

Midland Steel Products, preferred, rose 1 1/2 to 19 1/2. National Tea, Radio, Montgomery Ward and Commercial Solvents sold at 5 to 6 points higher.

Rails moved forward in the industrials although the buying was more centralized. Texas & Pacific jumped nearly 5 points to a new peak at 12 1/2, and Bangor & Arroostook sold 6 points higher.

Renewal of selling pressure against American Copper preferred carried that stock down more than 2 points to 4 1/2, the lowest price since the company was organized 30 years ago.

The closing auction, continuing the buying of representative shares kept speculative confidence intact in late dealings, and further advances of considerable scope occurred despite some realizing. A few of the important stocks like Case Threshing came down sharply from their peaks, but the closing of similar issues kept the market buoyant.

Forward, notably du Pont. Wright Aero extended its rise to 15 points, and Curtiss Aeroplane sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

The bond market was firm today, reflecting the buoyancy of the stock market. Trading in government securities was active, and prices changed, while up, were small. Easier money rates, reduction of brokers' loans and the new Treasury offering, which was taken up indicating confidence in the credit situation, were bullish factors.

Anaconda Copper 7 1/2 led the industrial group, with a gain of 1 1/2 points. Pontiac, Dodge Brothers 8 1/2, Mid-Continent Petroleum 6 1/2, Goodrich 6 1/2 and United States Steel 10 1/2 were among other issues seeking higher levels. A touch of irregularity sent United States Steel 8 1/2, American Refining 6 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 10 1/2 and others to levels fractionally lower.

Most rails advanced, but gains in this group were limited and trading was light.

Utilities were in demand, with Public Service of New Jersey 4 1/2 again leading the group.

The foreign list was somewhat irregular.

**WHEAT PRICES  
SHOW DECLINE**

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—Owing largely to excellent weather for harvest in Kansas and Nebraska, wheat prices underwent an early setback today. At Wichita, Kas., alone, the arrivals of wheat today totaled 760 cars.

Opening at 1 cent decline to 1 1/2 cents, wheat values soon showed a general sag. Corn developed strength, starting unchanged to 1 cent higher, and subsequently scoring a 1/2 cent advance all around. Oats were firm, provisions tended to climb.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—July 1 1/2¢ @ 1 1/2¢, Sept. 1 1/2¢ @ 1 1/2¢, Dec. 1 1/2¢ @ 1 1/2¢. Corn—July 1 1/2¢ @ 1 1/2¢, Sept. 1 1/2¢ @ 1 1/2¢, Dec. 1 1/2¢ @ 1 1/2¢. Oats—Sept. 1 1/2¢ @ 1 1/2¢, Dec. 1 1/2¢ @ 1 1/2¢.

Wheat closed heavy at 1 1/2¢ to 1 3/4¢, lower, corn 1 1/2¢ to 1 3/4¢, lower, oats 1 1/2¢ to 1 3/4¢, lower, and provisions showing a rise of 2 to 2 1/2¢.

**BIG IRON PIPE ORDERS**

The Iron Trade Review this week says: With the Texas Company awarding \$5,000,000 of pipe to the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the Atlantic Refining Co. to the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, the long dormant oil industry is providing real tonnage for the pipe mills.

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**CONFERENCE ON PEACH CROP**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5—California Cannery League conference here in bringing together representatives and packers in an attempt to obtain a working price basis for the 1928 peach crop. It is estimated the crop of cling peaches this year will exceed 300,000 tons, compared with 220,000 tons last year.

The conference was held at the Hotel California, and was attended by representatives of the State and Federal governments, the National Tube Company and Spang, Chaffin & Co., and other companies.

**RECORD BANK CLEARINGS**

BRADSTREET'S this week says: Bank clearings in June, reflecting as in earlier months, showed the third largest monthly totals on record. The total for June, as reported to Bradstreet's Journal, 127 cities, was \$4,505,240,000, a sum 15.3 per cent larger than in June a year ago, and to this extent the largest aggregate ever recorded in that month.

**FREIGHT LOADINGS DECLINE**

WASHINGTON, July 5—Revenue freight loadings on railroads of the United States in the week ended June 30 totaled 1,620,000 tons, compared with 1,610,000 tons in the week ended June 23, 1927, and a decrease of 88,575 from 1926.

**SOUTHERN IRON MARKET DULL**

BIRMINGHAM, July 5—Pig iron purchasing in Alabama has settled down to small lot orders, making the market uncertain. Third quarter is entered with about a month's probable make well covered. Republic Iron & Steel has blown out a furnace at Thomas, leaving one out of three in operation. The furnace just blown out will be relined at once.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET**

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Consols for money today were 5 1/2. De Beers 5 1/2. Bank of England 5 1/2. Three-months 5 1/2. Six-months 5 1/2. One-year 5 1/2.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations to 3 p. m. (Not Closing)

2400 Abitibi... 64 1/2  
2400 Ad. & Straus... 64 1/2  
2400 Al. & S. P. Co. 112 1/2  
2400 Am. Can. 42 1/2  
2400 Am. Express 42 1/2  
2400 Am. Ice 42 1/2  
2400 Am. Lin. 42 1/2  
2400 Am. Oil 42 1/2  
2400 Am. P. & W. 42 1/2  
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## (Continued)

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# DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Why Just a Week?**  
The latest in "Weeks" to be reported is Smile Week, which was recently observed in Berlin. The first prize of \$75 was awarded to a football player who played throughout a game with a smile despite a serious mishap. A salesgirl won the second prize for a smile that wouldn't wear off, notwithstanding the antics of shoppers. The third prize went to a traffic officer whose smile unraveled more traffic tangles than did the average signals.

**American Railways**  
The United States now has more than one-third of the world's railway mileage.

**St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** There are times when we begin to doubt very much if it was a man who invented the lawn mower.

**A MARKET FOR ACCESSORIES**  
Every motorist in Venezuela is required by law to have two horns as part of his automobile's equipment. The better equipped cars carry three. The ordinance demands a hand horn for city driving and an electrically operated horn for use out on country roads.

**Indianapolis News:** Each Party Has One Big Problem—Lined Up. And that's to get more votes than the other.

**Youngest Veteran**  
Ten years after the World War, Chester Merriman of Romney, W. Va., is still the leading candidate for the distinction of being the youngest American soldier who served overseas. Young Merriman enlisted in 1918 at the age of 14.

**Arkansas Gazette:** Fifteen minutes' law-mowing on a hot afternoon will turn any urbanite into an advocate of farm relief.

## The Monitor Reader

- | Check Those You Can Answer  | Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage? |
|---|---|
| 1. What new name is recommended for the War Department?—Letter  | 10                                      |
| 2. What results followed the abolishment of saloons in Boston's North Station district?—Prohibition Fruitage    | 10                                      |
| 3. How big is the American flag hanging in the Post Office Department in Washington?—News Section               | 10                                      |
| 4. What is the derivation of "covenant"?—Word a Day   | 10                                      |
| 5. Would a wet President be a threat to prohibition, even though it is written into the Constitution?—Editorial | 10                                      |
| 6. What is the largest city in the largest state in the largest state in the United States?—Odds and Ends       | 10                                      |
| 7. How does Melrose, Mass., and certain classes of its high school cooperate?—Educational Page                  | 10                                      |
| 8. In introducing a motion which is preferred: "I move that—" or "I make a motion—"?                            | 10                                      |
| 9. What does David Roy have to say regarding newspapers as purveyors of reading matter?—Bookman's Holiday       | 10                                      |
| 10. What is the basis of democracy?—What They Say   | 10                                      |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

### Miscellany

This word is used to designate a mixture of various kinds, especially a collection of literary compositions of great variety.

The Latin miscere, to mix, is the root from which it is formed. Miscellaneous is likewise derived from it. A miscellany may be formed from heterogeneous parts, that is, differing in kind, or it may be a grouping of things that are elementally alike. A miscellany does not presuppose disorderliness, but does suggest a great number of various kinds of thing included under one head or in one grouping.

The Latin word miscellanea is used without change to designate odds and ends of literary work.

The British, for the most part, are accustomed to pronounce the word mis-cel-la-ny, with the accent on the second syllable, but the authority accepted by this newspaper prefers the emphasis on the first syllable, mis-cel-la-ny. The I sounds as in fill, e as in recent, a as in senate. The c is silent.

"My friend's library contained a veritable miscellany of objects."

Note: Webster's first choice is as accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

**S. S. Baker:** "The pulpit in many, many instances needs to be lifted above the sordid mass thinking of the crowd, and not lowered compromisingly to the level of street discussion or drawing-room chatter."

**J. C. Penney:** "The employee in any industry is more valuable to his organization when he lets alcohol alone. I don't think any employer of labor will question that fact."

**William T. Scanlon:** "Yes, the Eighteenth Amendment interferes with personal liberty, and so do the Ten Commandments."

**Sir Reginald Macleod:** "No investment is so good that it may not from time to time—and at the right time—be bettered."

**Frank Hedges:** "No scientific discovery is a failure; the worst that can be said of it is that the discovery was made too soon."

**Harold J. Laski:** "The real leadership in America is rarely found in political circles."

**Roy L. Smith:** "You can spell poverty with four letters: S-E-L-F."

## A Thought for Today

THE secret pleasure of the generous act is the great mind's great bribe.—DRYDEN

## The Children's Corner

### Sunset Stories

#### The Commoners Go to the Circus

MR. SCROGGINS took off his high hat, held it behind his back and bent over to take a drink from the fountain near Lafayette Mall. A great BOOM suddenly burst across Boston Common. The

looked at it so long and hard that it seemed as though his eyes would leave his head. And when his friends told him to leave off looking at the giraffe and come and see elephants, lions, tigers and what not, Levi in his smallest voice, shrunk with wonder, said he would just as soon stay and watch the giraffe all afternoon as he felt if he didn't, he might forget it and he didn't want to forget it. So he was left looking, which he did until it was time to go home.

The rest of the Commoners went to where the elephants were lifting their vast backs toward the top of the tent.

"Now here is something!" said Mr. Scroggins. "An elephant!" Mrs. Scroggins looked in amazement. "But what is he waving his nose around for?" she screamed. "And look! He is picking up dry grass with the end of it!" Mr. Scroggins was fully as amazed

as Mrs. S., but according to his old custom, didn't show it. "He's eating, my dear," said Scroggins. "But does he know he is?" said Mrs. Scroggins. "I'm sure of it," said her learned husband.

Florrie and Fib were having a wonderful time, flying here and there, alighting on elephants' backs and flying in and out of cages. Mr. Gove played tunes on his violin and the animals in cages seemed to like it. At least none of them said they didn't. Besides, Mr. Gove carried all sorts of things in his pockets such as peanuts and was quite generous in sharing them not only with his Commoner friends but with the circus animals. All of which helps.

In the midst of their rounds of the animal tent, a hand blared. "Come, come," said Mr. Scroggins. "It's time we were getting our seats." And with Mister Gove fiddling and the Scrogginses arm in arm, they entered the big tent.

Fib and Florrie flew in. [Next week the Scrogginses take part in the performance, much to everyone's surprise.]

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## In Lighter Vein

### The High-School Vaudeletory

Members of the Faculty and Board of Directors: Threshold of life . . . fond memories . . . deep gratitude . . . thankfulness . . . appreciation . . . Alma Mater . . . loving care . . . wise guidance . . . battle of life . . . looking backward . . . looking forward . . . say good-by . . . say farewell . . . say adieu . . . say anything . . . Alma Mater . . . lifelong friendships . . . gratitude . . . thankfulness . . . appreciation . . . battle of life . . . shield and sword . . . duties . . . responsibilities . . . purposes . . . hopes . . . aims . . . Alma Mater . . . loving care . . . wise guidance . . . always remember . . . never forget . . . loyal . . . our motto . . . our colors . . . our class . . . our school . . . our country . . . everything . . . Alma Mater . . . say good-by . . . say farewell . . . say adieu . . . say au revoir . . . say anything. I thank you.—Stuff and Nonsense.

**Passing Show**  
The Guide: "Yes, it must be over a thousand years old. You can take it from me, they don't build such ancient castles nowadays."

**Proper Ownership**  
Laura May was very enthusiastic about starting to school. The family, thinking to help, had been teaching her her A B C's. One day Laura's four-year-old sister Dolly was heard to repeat the alphabet without a mistake.

"Why, Dolly, do you know your A B C's?" asked her mother, surprised.

"No," was the reply, "but I know Laura May's."—Indianapolis News.

**A Share in the Rewards**  
"Dear Father," wrote the college student, "would it be presumptuous to ask for five dollars of the money you received in 'Bright Sayings of the Baby' contests when I was a child?"—Life.

**What For?**  
There was a young lady called Carr Who caught the 3.3 for Farfar. "For," she said, "I perceive it is certain to leave Far before the 4.4 for Farfar."—Bylander.

**Neighbors**  
Long Beach, Calif. A FAMILY of foreigners—with four little children—had moved into a rather restricted neighborhood. The mother kept them clean and well dressed, and never allowed them to play in other yards unless invited.

The new family was not at all welcome to the neighbor next door, who let it be known that she would never invite the children in to play with her son. The new little folks therefore played by themselves, and managed to make plenty of noise.

Several months passed and the boy became confined to his bed. It was during the very hottest weather, and the other children were out of doors playing. One day his mother noticed that the foreign children were not out playing and hadn't been for the last few days.

A day or two later she saw the foreign lady out in her back yard and inquired about the lack of noise. "Oh, no," it took my children to the park every day so your little boy can rest and not have to hear their noise when they play," she replied sweetly. This was a task few busy mothers would attempt in such weather, just to help a neighbor's child, and under the circumstances it was a lesson of forgiving love.

The kindness humbled the proud woman. She learned that there are no foreigners in God's plan and all are created equal. And from then on she put it into practice.

**Honors for June 11**  
WHENEVER tales of Lake Keuka (New York) are told, the honor of having performed one of the most sportsmanlike feats ever witnessed on the Finger Lakes will go to Robert Whitfield and his crew of the Juno II, according to a story from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle sent to the Sundial by Mrs. B. M. F. During the race of the Lake Keuka Yacht Club's famous class A sailing sloop, the Delox, a "light-winded" craft, slowly heeled over. Her crew clambered out on the windward rail and made a futile attempt to regain the craft's balance—but the sail was already dipping water. Then up came the Juno II, and its skipper ordered his crew to seize the stick of the Delox, and to assist in righting the craft. During the work incident to this, it was necessary for the Juno II to have her halyard cut—costing her chances in the race. But the Delox was enabled to finish second.

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A day or two later she saw the foreign lady out in her back yard and inquired about the lack of noise. "Oh, no," it took my children to the park every day so your little boy can rest and not have to hear their noise when they play," she replied sweetly. This was a task few busy mothers would attempt in such weather, just to help a neighbor's child, and under the circumstances it was a lesson of forgiving love.

The kindness humbled the proud woman. She learned that there are no foreigners in God's plan and all are created equal. And from then on she put it into practice.

**Honors for June 11**  
WHENEVER tales of Lake Keuka (New York) are told, the honor of having performed one of the most sportsmanlike feats ever witnessed on the Finger Lakes will go to Robert Whitfield and his crew of the Juno II, according to a story from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle sent to the Sundial by Mrs. B. M. F. During the race of the Lake Keuka Yacht Club's famous class A sailing sloop, the Delox, a "light-winded" craft, slowly heeled over. Her crew clambered out on the windward rail and made a futile attempt to regain the craft's balance—but the sail was already dipping water. Then up came the Juno II, and its skipper ordered his crew to seize the stick of the Delox, and to assist in righting the craft. During the work incident to this, it was necessary for the Juno II to have her halyard cut—costing her chances in the race. But the Delox was enabled to finish second.

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Long Beach, Calif. A FAMILY of foreigners—with four little children—had moved into a rather restricted neighborhood. The mother kept them clean and well dressed, and never allowed them to play in other yards unless invited.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### The Revised Democratic Platform

THE plank in the Democratic Party's platform particularly referred to by Governor Smith in his telegram sent to the Houston convention is the plank upon which he will stand during the campaign. With courage and frankness he has defined what he and other nullificationists actually regard as the paramount issue before the voters of the United States. In the convention hall and committee rooms at Houston the moral forces within the party were able to prevent the adoption of a nullifying plank. They were powerful enough there, in an alliance with other anti-Tammany delegations, to have prevented the nomination of the New York Governor had they been ignored in the formulation and presentation of a platform plank pledging their party to at least a perfunctory indorsement of the Eighteenth Amendment and committing the party to its enforcement.

Tammany leaders, realizing this, readily assented to the adoption of such a plank, knowing full well that it was one upon which their candidate could not and would not stand. Their campaign had been based upon nullification and not upon enforcement, and neither they nor their candidate have for a moment receded from their known positions. Having achieved, by an apparent surrender to insistent dry sentiment, the main objective, the program called for a repudiation by the victorious nominee of the very plank regarded by the better elements within the party as the most vital of all those adopted.

This repudiation was forthcoming, in language so plain and unequivocal as to permit of no misunderstanding. It is a bid to the passions and prejudices of those who hope to restore to an outlawed traffic the recognition which has been denied by the people of the United States and specifically by forty-six of the States in whose behalf Governor Smith now claims to appeal for the privilege of again assuming a "right" willingly and wisely surrendered to the federal authority—the right to forever refuse to license or condone the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages.

Upon no moral issue has there ever been attempted so flagrant a reversal of political or party policy as that declared by the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States. By his action he seeks, unmistakably, to mobilize in his own, rather than in his party's support, all the elements in opposition to prohibition. He can offer nothing more tangible than his pledge to aid in the nullification by condoned violation of the constitutional amendment which he avowedly hopes may sometime be repealed. He knows that by no assertion of so-called states' rights can the fundamental law of the land be altered or amended in its slightest essential provision. Behind his repudiation of his party's pledge is the selfish hope of Tammany Hall that it may ride into power in the White House, there establishing, by actual control, the domination of the party which it displayed at Houston.

### A New National Sovereignty

WE ARE developing, in these days of Locarno treaties, disarmament conferences, arbitration compacts and outlawry of war covenants, a totally new conception of national sovereignty. Due largely to the influence of the Machiavellian school of theorists, the state has long been regarded as a political organism of unlimited power. "Sovereignty" was the term used to describe the authority vested in the state, an authority that was absolute, rigid and final. In the practice of this sovereign power the state became a law unto itself. "Imperialism," "supremacy" and "manifest destiny" became the verbal cloaks under which the sovereign state extended its influence and added to its power and prestige.

The political philosophy fostered by this unrestrained sovereignty possessed all the earmarks of an irresponsible absolutism. A mythical "personality" was carried to the state—a personality that was not thought to be amenable to moral or legal considerations. Nations had little, if any, understanding of their mutual responsibilities toward one another. The suggestion that laws should be extended to international relationships was never taken seriously, for it was held that adherence to such statutes would constitute an infringement of sovereign rights. Such institutional and some legal restrictions on international conduct were not to be thought of.

The result of this was that limitless despotisms sprang into existence, constituting as they did, a continuous menace to the peace of the world. It became quite impossible under this interpretation of sovereignty to plan for an ordered and law-governed universe. Authority was absolute. Nationalism was regarded as an end in itself. Very little sanctity to treaty obligations, and political caprice became the norm of international procedures. Such was the unhappy condition of world affairs up until the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 marked the beginning of a new epoch in the relations of states. The foundation was laid at three conferences for the erection of a juridical structure of world dimensions. A new political

philosophy began to take shape. The Bryan conciliation treaties of 1913 marked the further growth of this newer conception of international obligations. Since the war we have witnessed an amazing growth in the idea that sovereignty must be made conformable to law and to legal restrictions. The Hague Tribunal, the League of Nations, the World Court, the Locarno agreements, and arbitration covenants generally, bear witness to the distance traveled between the days of Machiavelli and our own.

It has been estimated that the obligations involving arbitration assumed by the member states of the League of Nations are equivalent to no fewer than fifteen hundred two-party agreements. The nations signing the optional clause of the World Court have pledged themselves to submit all disputes of a legal nature to arbitration. Here again the signing of this optional clause is equivalent to the writing of some three hundred separate treaties of arbitration. Between ninety and one hundred special arbitration treaties have been made since 1913 between two or more governments, the most significant of which are the Locarno Pacts. In the latter agreement provision is made for the compulsory arbitration of "all disputes of every kind." Questions of national honor and of vital interests are included within the scope of these treaties.

The Sixth International Conference of American States that met in Havana in January adopted a resolution calling for the convening of a conference of the American republics on conciliation and arbitration. It is confidently expected that a policy of compulsory arbitration as between American states will be adopted. The latest and most significant step yet contemplated by the nations is that involved in Secretary Kellogg's proposal for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. Here we see a definite parting of the ways between the old and the new interpretation of sovereignty. Formerly national sovereignty and the right to make war were one and inseparable. Henceforth, if the Kellogg draft treaty is ratified, the nations will forswear that long-cherished privilege.

What the evolving of this new doctrine of national sovereignty will mean for world justice and peace can scarcely be exaggerated. Disarmament should follow as a matter of course. International suspicions and prejudices should tend to disappear. There should, and doubtless will, be a lessened emphasis on the military aspects of world relationships.

### The Next Congress

NOW that it has been made apparent that the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States by openly opposing prohibition and law enforcement seeks to make these the paramount issues in his campaign, the duty of the American people who oppose his nullification plank is clearly defined. His election, if by chance it should result, would arm him with no effective authority unless a sympathetic Congress were chosen in November next. Granting his opportunity to render the enforcement of the law even more difficult than it now is, without the approval of Congress no change could be made in the code; neither could a proposal for the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment be submitted to the states.

In several of the states of the South which nominally are Democratic, a great popular tide of revolt has set in since the Democratic Party, at the Houston convention, yielded to the strategy and domination of Tammany Hall. This movement will grow, it now seems, until election day. But, as has already been observed, it is not certain that in states where Democratic majorities are usually overwhelming, there will be enough Democrats voting against the party's nominee to insure the choice of Republican electors. Unless this is accomplished, even a powerful minority will find that its protest, so far as the national ticket is concerned, has not changed the result. But these same protesting Democratic voters in the states of the South, as well as those in other sections of the country, will be able to make possible the election of senators and representatives in Congress who will certainly prevent the enactment of modifying or nullifying federal laws. Likewise they can, at the same time, see to it that state legislators are chosen who will stand squarely against the adoption of any constitutional amendment repealing or weakening the Eighteenth Amendment.

Those who have undertaken what should prove the impossible task of imposing upon the American electorate a political condition prescribed by Tammany and its sympathizers have little hope of success unless they are able to becloud and befog the issue. Their appeal is not to independence and personal liberty in its true sense, but to prejudice and appetite. They have been encouraged by their success at Houston to hope that there will be popular approval of their demand for license and legalized indulgence. There already are gratifying evidences that they have misjudged the sentiment and temper of the best elements within the Democratic Party.

Except as it may be made to appear that the opposition to prohibition is greater in a few of the states east of the Alleghenies than elsewhere, it cannot be said that prohibition is a sectional issue, or even that it is, strictly speaking, a political or party issue. When this is realized it is virtually assured that the voters of the North and West will stand squarely against the election of a Congress pledged to aid any Chief Executive in an effort to modify or nullify the law of the land. The independent southern Democrats who refuse to carry the nullification banner will have plenty of company.

### "They Applauded Vigorously"

THERE was only a ripple of applause through the Republican convention hall, as a correspondent of the New York Evening Post described it, when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler closed his forceful appeal against prohibition; whereupon the convention proceeded to adopt the following strong declaration in support of prohibition:

The people, through the method provided by the Constitution, have written the Eighteenth Amendment into

the Constitution. The Republican Party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution.

"The delegation liked that," this same correspondent of the Post reported. "They applauded its adoption vigorously and long. Taken by and large, it was a poor showing for the wets. The result places the Republican Party squarely before the country as the dry party."

It is a most auspicious prospect that the wet and dry issue is thus placed so unequivocally before the people. Not since the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment has a national party accepted the championship of prohibition so directly and so emphatically. It is certain to be the vibrant issue of the campaign—the issue which the wets have been insistently clamoring for, and which the dries have every reason to welcome. Other factors will, of necessity, complicate the decision, but they will be subordinate. There is little doubt that the conviction of millions of voters has been definitely crystallized upon the subject of prohibition, and it is well, both in the interests of democratic rule and sound party government, that a second opportunity to express this conviction is at hand.

### Along the Road of Progress

THERE is something about the old refrain of "way down in Georgia" that brings up a picture of languid streams, old plantations, winding country roads, magnolia blossoms, and groups of Negroes at work in the great cotton fields as they sing the songs of Dixie Land. Somehow this picture of Georgia has persisted for more than half a century among the vast majority of the people of the United States.

And yet this southern state has been making rapid strides in industry, in education, in agriculture and in promotion of the general welfare of its people. The Georgia of today is taking its place among the forward states of the Union, and the country at large is gradually coming to a realization that it is to be reckoned with in marking the progress of the world.

One of the latest evidences of Georgia's vigilance in promoting a program of progressiveness is to be found in the edict of its state highway board, which prescribes "that all advertising signs be prohibited on the right of way, and that in every practical way the beautifying of the highways be encouraged by the planting of trees and the clearing away of all objectionable and unsightly objects." And thus Georgia is falling into line among the first of the states not only to recognize and to act upon the need of keeping its scenic beauties unmarred, but also of promoting the work of beautifying the great open spaces.

### Animal-Kindness in Japan

JAPAN has just observed the first "Be Kind to Animals Week" in the long centuries of that Empire's existence in a manner which discloses the success that the Japan Humane Society has achieved during the comparatively few years since it was first brought into being in Tokyo. Some of the most noted men and women of the nation joined with the society's officials in the observance of the week, while groups of students, young men's and young women's associations and many other organizations not directly connected with the movement gave their whole-hearted co-operation to the work of the society.

Domestic pets are not as prevalent in Japan as in the United States, while the number of horses is surprisingly few in proportion to the population. For this reason, perhaps, there has been no general, widespread realization of the necessity of the humane treatment of animals until the past few years. It is to an American woman that the credit must go for having brought about this change in sentiment. Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of the United States military attaché in Tokyo and a resident of Japan for the greater part of the past two decades, set about the organization of the Japan Humane Society shortly after her first arrival in Japan. Considerable spade work was necessary in order to accomplish this, but neither her spirit nor her efforts flagged.

The society took shape and gradually expanded until it became influential throughout the Empire. Through personal friendships with many of the leaders of Japan, Mrs. Burnett was able to interest in this work men and women who command the respect and admiration of Japanese in all walks of life, so that they in turn set an example which many were only too eager to follow. A recital of what the Japan Humane Society has accomplished would require much space, but the universality with which the "Be Kind to Animals Week" was observed is indicative thereof. Incidentally, this American woman has furnished another challenge to that oft-repeated error that the West is entirely materialistic and has given nothing to the East save in a materialistic way.

### Random Ramblings

Little did the barefoot boy of only a few years ago shying scalars over the mill pond realize that he was demonstrating the basic element of the modern airplane.

Have you heard of the aromatic golf ball that can be smelt out when it gets lost in the rough? Where are they going to keep them when not in play?

Which is the real news—that Colonel Lindbergh accepts a job with a railroad or that (the railroad succeeds in getting the colonel to work for it?

How long will it be before the microphone joins the telephone as necessary equipment of a business man's desk?

The writer who compared Herbert Hoover to the multiplication table spoke a vast deal of truth he had not intended.

Apparently the Republican convention decided it need not deprive any of the states of their "favorite sons."

Presidential timber is rarely a chip off a congressional bloc.

Oklahoma naturally puts its O. K. on Senator Curtis.

## Friend India

By MARC T. GREENE

III

THE hot season being on in India and the last group of tourists from the United States having some time since hastened away to its de luxe liner waiting in Bombay or in the Hoogly, the hotel proprietors along the orthodox route were alert for the occasional stranger who might perchance wander in. And so, as my train drew alongside the station at Jaipur, there were the three local bonifaces clamoring at my compartment window, while half a dozen coolies in the employ of each scrambled for my scanty luggage.

I selected, according to a more or less fatuous custom, the hotel whose name seemed most suited to the environment, and departed in the wake of its proprietor, while his rivals forecast for me unpleasant surprises in the matter of the entertainment I should find. These forecasts were, however, in the nature of propaganda, for I found the hotel an extremely pleasant place, built of stone, like most of those in the Indian cities, of a single story, with large rooms opening on a shaded veranda, and ample bathing arrangements.

"We had two journalists here a fortnight ago," observed mine host, as I finished tiffin and prepared, despite his protests as to the heat and the blazing sun, to set forth into the city. Curiously enough, I find the number of "journalists" who are wandering about the world surprisingly on the increase. For some time I have barely missed one or two at the various hotels along my route. I begin to believe that the world is coming into a somewhat flippant use.

However, every journalist and all others who can achieve it, should visit this amazing city of Jaipur. The cities in the native states of India are markedly different from those in British India, for they have retained more of the old ways, the character of their general existence is less altered, and they provide a picture of something very like the India of long ago. In many cases, of which Rajputana is distinctly one, the Maharajahs have resolutely refused to become modernized, and their loyal and adoring people have followed their example.

No Maharajah of Jaipur has ever possessed a motorcar; and there in the stables today, as any visitor may see, are the 100 splendid horses of this princely establishment, many of them of the Arab strain, polo ponies, carriage horses and saddle animals. There, too, are their glistening, richly embellished harnesses, heavily mounted in twenty-two carat gold and sterling silver; and there are the carriages which they draw, quite such carriages as the Maharajahs have used for centuries, adorned almost as lavishly as the state carriages of India's Emperor.

For hours I wandered through the glorious estate of the Maharajah of Jaipur, and I almost feel that I should devote an entire article to it, though it is but one of the wonders and glories of Jaipur. I was shown his splendid camels and then I was taken to the great yard where his elephants are kept, such elephants as never participated in a circus parade nor chafed in the inclosure of a circus tent. Colossal beasts they were, the most mighty of all, strangely enough, being the "dancing elephant," and he was made to go through his preposterous antics for my benefit.

Having savored his vast bulk about in grotesque fashion, with much flapping of ears and trumpeting, he fixed his little twinkling eyes on me for a moment, as if to say, "I know this is an extremely undignified performance for a creature of my stature, but I am called a 'good' elephant and I do as I am told." The words of an old song from a famous light opera came to me, "I do as I am told, I'm just as good as gold." And I stepped close and strove to express my appreciation and understanding by patting his scaly and sandpaper trunk.

Through the Maharajah's beautiful gardens, with their fountains a miniature of those at Versailles and their wealth of scented blossoms, the bright-plumed peacocks wandered at will, while birds of many hues fluttered in bright flashes of color through the trees. Immense and aged crocodiles basked on the banks of one of the lakes, and

It says much for the growth of the temperance cause in Switzerland that at Lausanne, which is so near the wine producing district of the Lake of Geneva, it should be possible to hold an anti-alcoholic exhibition. The exhibition is divided into eight groups treating of the effect of the drinking of alcohol. This one section illustrates the bad effects of alcohol as a food, and the time-honored argument that beverages like beer are good food is shown to be nonsense. Another treats of the effect of alcohol on national economy and public health. It does not enable the worker to produce more, but quite the contrary, it lowers his powers of resistance.

The Government of the Argentine Republic and Mr. Saavedra Lamas, who took the chair with such distinction at the eleventh International Labor Conference, provided a pleasant fête in its honor. The Carlton Hotel, which was for some years the home of the International Labor Office and which has now been converted into a hotel, was taken for the occasion. Very fairlylike it looked in its brilliant illumination, with supper tables spread in the grounds, while the interior was embowered in roses. The entertainment included a very fine fireworks display, the rocket and Roman candles and catharine wheels lighting up the landscape and throwing showers of colored light on the green foliage of the garden of the hotel. Swiss mountaineers entertained the guests with yodeling. The Alpine musicians playing on their mighty horns. There was delightful part singing; while a sylphlike dancer opened the general ball which lasted until the early hours of the morning. About 800 guests were present who all enjoyed themselves mightily. Truly a silver lining for a labor conference.

The English colony at Lausanne has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Anglican church there. It was in 1818 that the English residents of this charming town on the Lake of Geneva first thought of building a church of their own, but for fifty years they had to be content with holding services on Sunday first in the church of the Mercerie lent them by German Protestants, and then in the temple of the Croix-d'Ouchy. The existing church is one of the best known Anglican buildings and perhaps the prettiest in Switzerland. General Gordon once attended the services there, while among its bene-

and just outside the entrance scores of gray, black-faced monkeys leaped and climbed along the parapets of the ancient wall.

In the heavily columned reception hall of the palace the richly metal and brilliantly jeweled adornment was scarcely less gorgeous than is that in the old palaces at Delhi. Yet of all this beauty and glory and fascination the young eighteen-year-old Maharajah of Jaipur seems to partake little, for he lives quite simply at Ajmer, some distance away, while the Maharane, daughter of the royal house of the neighboring state of Jodhpur, presides at Jaipur.

Outside the walls of this ancient city, and on a hill not far away, stands a line of fortifications once designed to defend Jaipur against incursions from the north. At one end is the "Tiger Fort," and at the other is the far-famed "Amber City," really a group of fortifications and a gorgeously embellished palace. Having driven the eight miles from the city one ascends the steep and stony path into the fortress atop an elephant, then to wander for hours ere he exhaust its interest, about one of the most characteristic bits of the India of a former day that any of the vast country may disclose. Then back to Jaipur as the sun sinks low, a journey that should on no account be made by a hurrying motorcar, but on foot, or in one of the leisurely local carriages, as one is indeed, in the very heart of India, nor far from the India of centuries ago.

About the ancient temple ruins, which are everywhere along the way, the monkeys play; many a peacock is seen in the fields and gardens; camel trains and laden donkeys are ever passing, as also is not infrequently a slow-plodding elephant, the mahout curled up asleep in a precarious perch atop, his coolie walking behind. Bullock carts with closely drawn red curtains concealing Indian women from the stranger's curious gaze, pass on their ways back from the city to the native villages; little chariotlike conveyances, drawn by milk-white cattle, carry an occasional traveler with his possessions, and horse vehicles of no less than four different classes, ranging in price from a few annas to a rupee an hour, all have their patrons. Laborers of both sexes, farmers, shepherds, cattle drovers and priests, complete a procession that is such a moving panorama of India as only Jaipur can offer.

Then, passing through the ancient gate and coming into the city itself, one alights, if he is wise, and continues his homeward journey on foot. For here, along this broad street with its low-roofed buildings of red sandstone, its occasional strangely adorned temples, its hundreds of shops and its exotic surroundings, in which the animal plays so undisturbed a part, is something that is different even from the rest of the mighty, far-reaching Orient, different, indeed, from all the rest of India. It is like a pageant on a mighty scale, like a vast recreation out of the past for the purpose of picturing something of that which has been but is no more.

Yet it is only Jaipur from day to day, Jaipur, most picturesque of all cities, a place that is, indeed, less a city than an experience. To be brightly adorned and in many hues is an aspiration with the people of Jaipur and none is so poor or so humble as not to have at least one flash of color in raiment. Neck and fingers and toes bear silver or gold ornaments as the means of the wearer permits, for these things are not worn merely to satisfy the pride of adornment, but in most cases, especially with the poorer classes, they constitute the sole wealth of the wearer.

For security they are carried thus, since there is probably no other way of being certain to continue in their possession. And in turban, shawl, scarf or even the simple garments which constitute the raiment of a warm climate the craving for color is evident. It is everywhere, on every building, in every shop, on every human being, even in ribbons about the necks of animals and in adornment of the many types of conveyance; and it makes of Jaipur a veritable kaleidoscope, whose many hues change with every movement of the throngs which fill the streets, friendly throngs with which one may mingle at will and from which one will receive only smiles.

## Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

SO MANY anniversaries in connection with the Reformation have been celebrated in Switzerland that it may be interesting to recall the fact that the National Church in Switzerland is called the Reformed Swiss Church. Each canton has a separate established church, to which the Methodists and other independent bodies do not belong. More than half of the salaries of the clergyman is paid by the state, including other running expenses of the churches, the other denominations receiving no state aid. The parishes are expected to do the rest themselves, and the money for this purpose comes out of the church taxes. The offerings on Sundays are used by the pastors for charitable purposes, and special collections are made on other holidays. The pastor is chosen by the vote of the church members of the parish, his election being sanctioned by the authorities. Although women may study theology, they cannot hold a pastor's office, and are not allowed to preach in the churches, except in Zurich, which is the only place in Switzerland which has appointed two women vicars who have permission to preach from time to time.

It says much for the growth of the temperance cause in Switzerland that at Lausanne, which is so near the wine producing district of the Lake of Geneva, it should be possible to hold an anti-alcoholic exhibition. The exhibition is divided into eight groups treating of the effect of the drinking of alcohol. This one section illustrates the bad effects of alcohol as a food, and the time-honored argument that beverages like beer are good food is shown to be nonsense. Another treats of the effect of alcohol on national economy and public health. It does not enable the worker to produce more, but quite the contrary, it lowers his powers of resistance.

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The English colony at Lausanne has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Anglican church there. It was in 1818 that the English residents of this charming town on the Lake of Geneva first thought of building a church of their own, but for fifty years they had to be content with holding services on Sunday first in the church of the Mercerie lent them by German Protestants, and then in the temple of the Croix-d'Ouchy. The existing church is one of the best known Anglican buildings and perhaps the prettiest in Switzerland. General Gordon once attended the services there, while among its bene-

factors was the ex-Emperor William II of Germany. The war greatly diminished the British colony, but now it is recovering its former numbers. But English children are not sent to places like Lausanne, famous as it is for its schools, to the same extent as formerly. Indeed one meets more American children in the educational centers of Switzerland, and in Geneva in the summer the number of young Americans to be seen far outnumbered that of all other foreign nationalities.

For many years Zurich has badly needed a suitable building or stadium for exhibitions and sports. Now it is to have one in the suburb of Erikon, which from all accounts is to be a very imposing structure, in fact one of the biggest iron structures in Switzerland, 152 meters long and 34 meters high. The new covered race course is to accommodate 19,500 spectators, so that its founders evidently expect to attract big crowds for the races, gymnastic performances and exhibitions of all kinds which are to be held in the new stadium. During the winter months the course will be flooded to provide an artificial skating rink. This may appear rather unnecessary to those who think of Switzerland as a winter sports country. But the Swiss cities are at a level at which skating is not included as an entertainment that can always be counted on in the winter.

Mr. Alfred Zimmermann has sent the writer the following remarks about the note on the lectures of the Geneva School of International Studies in which there is an interesting personal touch concerning his view of the value of the school: "The September lectures are only the continuation of the real school, which begins on July 9, and runs on for the eight weeks preceding the Assembly. I am raising the standard steadily, year by year, and developing it into a short period school for picked students from all over the world. This year I am starting a special advanced seminar. I am more and more convinced that the central difficulty in international relations is the hiatus between intelligence and good will, due to the fact that those who think and those who act, do not get together. The remedy is a realistic education in the world's affairs, and the best laboratory for this is Geneva. This is slower than peace pacts (which I am all in favor of, also), but not so slow either, as several old Geneva school students have already attained quite important official positions, one of them even in the United States State Department."

Visitors to Switzerland may have often noticed as they travel through the country how rich and luscious the meadows are. This is the result of very careful irrigation which has been brought to a fine art in the Valais where there is a natural scarcity of water. To remedy this, water from the streams and pools of mountain gorges is conveyed to the valleys in wooden channels which extend for long distances along the mountain slopes, sometimes across the precipitous face of the rock from which channels are also cut to convey the water. The result is a rich harvest for the cornfields, vineyards and pastures of the Valais. But this is achieved only by constant supervision of the wooden conduits by which the water is spread in narrow dikes over the fields. And no cultivator must take more of the supply than is his due, or those whom the water reached last would not get their fair supply. This system of irrigation is very old, and the ingenuity with which it is worked reveals the national genius of the Swiss in overcoming difficulties.